



DAILY REPORT

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Asia & Pacific

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FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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PATROL BOATS SENT INTO WATERS AROUND TAKESHIMA ISLAND

OW120651Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0629 GMT 12 May 78 OW

[Excerpts] Tokyo, 12 May (KYODO)--The government decided Friday to send Maritime Safety Agency patrol boats or helicopters to waters near Takeshima, a tiny island in the Japan Sea claimed by both Japan and South Korea. The decision, made at a Cabinet meeting, reflected Japan's intention to make clear its title to the island "illegally occupied by South Korea" by protecting Japanese fishing boats operating near it.

According to the government decision, MSA boats or helicopters will be placed on patrol about 12 miles off the island apparently in anticipation of possible severe friction between the two countries. Transport Minister Kenji Fukunaga said at the Cabinet meeting he could not order Japanese boats to get out of the 12-mile waters from the island.

FUKUDA MEETS WITH AIDES ON PRC NEGOTIATIONS

OW120359Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0352 GMT 12 May 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 12 May (KYODO)--Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda and his top aides reaffirmed Friday that the government would pursue its standing policy of trying to resume negotiations on a Sino-Japan treaty of peace and friendship as soon as possible. They also agreed to try to get bills related to the Japan-South Korea Continental Shelf agreement approved by the House of Councillors.

The decision was reached at a meeting among Fukuda, Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda and Chief Cabinet Secretary Shintaro Abe. The leaders discussed the treaty question on the basis of talks held in Peking by Japanese Ambassador Shoji Sato and Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Han Nien-lung.

Fukuda said the question involving the disputed claim to the Senkaku Islands had been settled at the Sato-Han meeting. Steps to resume the negotiations would be discussed by the three officials next week.

Foreign Minister's Remarks

OW11055Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1047 GMT 11 May 78 OW

[Excerpts] Tokyo, 11 May (KYODO)--Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda stressed Thursday that the Japan-South Korea Continental Shelf joint development agreement does not infringe on China's sovereignty. Saying he regretted opinion differed between Japan and China on the agreement, Sonoda told the House of Councillors Commerce and Industry Committee the government still wanted the related implementation bill approved by the current Diet. The government will continue to strive to gain the understanding of the Chinese on the matter, he said.

Meanwhile, Japan Socialist Party Secretary General Shinnen Tagaya Thursday met Chief Cabinet Secretary Shintaro Abe in the Diet building and urged the government to reopen talks for a Japan-China treaty of peace and friendship. Tagaya told Abe "now that the issue of the violation of Japan's territorial waters in the Senkaku Islands has been settled between Japanese Ambassador to Peking Shoji Sato and Chinese Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Han Nien-lung, the government should reopen the treaty talks." Abe assured the socialist that the government would tackle the treaty problem regardless of the protest.

Makoto Tanabe, chairman of the Japan Socialist Party's Diet Policy Committee, also met Abe and made a similar request. Naohiko Okubo, chairman of the Komeito's Diet Policy Committee, told newsmen Thursday that Japan should hold talks apart from the treaty issue

with China to discuss Japan's position relative to the Continental Shelf question. Komeito believes that the agreement does not violate the sovereignty of China.

GDP Group Against Talks

OW111251Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1238 GMT 11 May 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 11 May (KYODO)--The Asian problems study group, an organization of right-wing members of the Liberal Democratic Party, asked Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda Thursday not to pursue any further a peace and friendship treaty with China. A special general meeting of the group at the LDP headquarters said the Chinese protest against pending Japanese legislation to implement the Japan-South Korea agreement on joint development of the Continental Shelf constituted intervention in Japan's internal affairs.

The 31 LDP dietmen who took part agreed that the government should at once cease contact [with] China in connection with the treaty issue unless Peking corrects its attitude toward Japan. Some participants said China itself is trying to establish hegemony over other nations, while insisting on an "anti-hegemony clause" in the treaty negotiations with Japan. After the meeting, a written proposal to suspend treaty talks with China was presented to Prime Minister Fukuda and LDP Secretary General Masayoshi Ohira.

GOVERNMENT TO INSIST ON ESTABLISHING NUCLEAR FUEL CYCLE

OW120109Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0037 GMT 12 May 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 12 May (KYODO)--Japan will insist on establishing its own nuclear fuel cycle at the five-day meeting of the No. 4 Working Party of the International Nuclear Fuel Cycle Evaluation opening in Tokyo Monday, a government source said Thursday. According to the source, Japanese delegates will submit a basic plan for Japan's second nuclear fuel reprocessing plant, which is to have four pools to store up to 500 tons of spent nuclear fuel. The plant itself will be capable of reprocessing 5 tons of nuclear fuel per day.

A plutonium conversion facility and a plant where solid plutonium will be made into fuel rods will also be located on the site, to be called "nuclear fuel park," the source said. The government believes concentrating nuclear fuel reprocessing facilities in one place would make nuclear theft more difficult, he said. The second nuclear fuel reprocessing plan envisages a full-scale commercial reprocessing plant capable of handling 1,500 tons of spent nuclear fuel, far more than the 210 tons handled by the reprocessing plant at Tokaimura. The plan also calls for employing the purex process by which only plutonium will be extracted and not a mixture of uranium and plutonium.

The Tokyo meeting will be the second meeting of the No. 4 Working Party which is to discuss reprocessing of spent nuclear fuel and handling of plutonium from the standpoint of preventing nuclear proliferation. Japan and Britain cochair the meeting.

FAST BREEDER REACTOR DEVELOPMENT WITH FRG, FRANCE PLANNED

OW110920Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0903 GMT 11 May 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 11 May (KYODO)--Japan has reached basic agreement with France and West Germany to enter into a tripartite pact for cooperation in the development of a fast breeder reactor informed sources said Thursday. These sources said the agreement would probably be concluded in June among Japan's Governmental Power Reactor and Nuclear Fuel Development Corporation, France's Commissariat a l'Energie Atomique (CEA) and West Germany's Nuclear Research Center, Kernforschungszentrum, Karlsruhe (KFK). The sources said the pact would cover basic research in the field of reactor physics, plutonium fuel, sodium technology and safety. However, the scope of the cooperation could be broadened if the three parties agree. The agreement would run for 5 years and information and engineers would be exchanged and joint experiments would be conducted, according to the sources.

CONTINUING REPORTAGE ON 386th MAC MEETING

NK111110Y Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0300 GMT 11 May 78 SK

[Text] The 386th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission is now being held at Panmunjom. At the meeting our side lodged a protest against the enemy side for its violations of the armistice agreement with the Demilitarized Zone, calling it to account for them.

According to the statement by the senior member from our side at the meeting, the South Korean puppet army committed a grave armed provocative act against our side at a spot 900 meters south of military demarcation marker No. 0795 on the evening of 26 April. At approximately 1800 on the same day two South Korean puppet army officers appeared on the scene, deploying South Korean Army soldiers into a firing position against our side. At approximately 1810 these soldiers, anxiously waiting, suddenly committed a reckless provocative act of firing scores of 12.7 mm large-caliber machinegun rounds, including tracers, toward our side. In addition to this, another large-caliber machinegun fired many rounds of ammunition at our side from an enemy post about 900 meters east of the aforementioned spot. The bullets fired by the South Korean puppet army soldiers gravely endangered the safety of our personnel, who were performing their routine activities within our side's portion of the demilitarized zone.

At approximately 1220 on 24 April, the South Korean puppet army soldiers fired a large-caliber machinegun at our side from a spot 700 meters south of military demarcation marker No. 0616. At approximately 1215 on 11 April they fired scores of M-16 automatic rifle rounds at our side from a spot 650 meters south of military demarcation marker 0806. During the period from 11 April through 5 May, the South Korean puppet army fired guns from the southern portion of the Demilitarized Zone on more than 20 occasions.

In addition, the South Korean puppet army, as part of its maneuvers to provoke another war, has carried out a large-scale project of building additional fortifications within the southern portion of the Demilitarized Zone, and has continuously committed the criminal act of deploying a large number of military personnel armed with heavy weapons and equipment and automatic weapons to existing fortifications and positions. On 17 April the South Korean puppet army brought more than 120 military personnel to the spot about 1,650 meters east of military demarcation marker No. 0046 in the southern portion of the Demilitarized Zone to have them construct pillboxes, stretch barbed wire, lay mines and emplace 105 and 56 mm recoilless rifles, assuming firing positions toward our side, thereby gravely violating the armistice agreement.

During the period from 11-14 April the South Korean puppet army, mobilizing more than 200 military personnel, carried out a large-scale fortification project by constructing pillboxes and foxholes and stretching barbed wire at a point situated at 38 degrees 17 minutes 24 seconds north latitude and east longitude 128 degrees 02 minutes 42 seconds and at a spot 38 degrees 17 minutes 42 seconds north latitude and 128 degrees 02 minutes 49 seconds east longitude. Acts of violation--fortification work and introduction of heavy and automatic weapons into existing fortified positions--have been committed daily by the South Korean puppet army throughout the southern portion of the Demilitarized Zone. The total number of these violations amounted to more than 340 during the period from 11 April through 5 May. In addition, the South Korean puppet army has continuously committed acts of espionage and hostility against our side, infiltrating military aircraft into the airspace at many places within the Demilitarized Zone, including Tol village southeast of military demarcation marker No. 0689.

By introducing armed military personnel into the southern portion of the Demilitarized Zone, the South Korean puppet army has conducted military exercises simulating attacks against our side, and has set fire to the Demilitarized Zone to burn vast areas of our side, continuously committing various criminal acts. Such violations committed by the South Korean puppet army numbered over 1,050 during this period.

Meanwhile, the enemy has continued to commit violations by introducing military personnel armed with automatic weapons and military personnel without designated identification marks into the area south of the MAC headquarters. Such violations amounted to more than 110 cases during the period. The senior member of our side pointed out that such criminal acts committed by the enemy side have turned the southern portion of the Demilitarized Zone into a combat zone in which bloody war atmosphere prevails. He stressed that the enemy side should think over the present situation created in the zone and take responsible measures to implement the armistice agreement. The meeting continues.

ROMANIA'S CEAUSESCU TO MAKE GOOD-WILL VISIT

SK121320Y Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 12 May 78 SK

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, will pay an official and good-will visit to the DPRK during the last 10 days of May at the invitation of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee and president of the DPRK.

JAPAN SOCIALIST PARTY DELEGATION ARRIVES

SK120350Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0338 GMT 12 May 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 May (KCNA)--A delegation of the Japan Socialist Party arrived in Pyongyang by special plane on 11 May for a visit to our country at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea.

The delegation with Ichio Asukata, chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party, as its head; Noboru Akune, vice chairman of the JSP Central Executive Committee, as its deputy head; and Tamio Kawakami, member of the JSP Central Executive Committee and director of its International Department, as its general secretary; consists of Tetsu Ueda, member of the JSP Central Executive Committee and director of its Education and Propaganda Department; Togo Yoneda, chairman of the JSP Special Committee for Measures on Korean Affairs; Shigeyuki Funabashi, member of the JSP Central Executive Committee; and others as its members.

Set up with due respect in the centre of the airport were a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, and a portrait of Ichio Asukata, chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party.

When the plane carrying the delegation touched down to the strains of welcome music a large number of working people in the city who turned out to the airport warmly welcomed the guests, sending up cheers and waving flowers. The delegation was cordially greeted at the airport by Comrade Pak Song-chol, Comrade Kim Yong-nam and personages concerned Kim Kwan-sop, So Yun-sok, Kim Pong-chu, Chi Chae-yong, Hyon Chun-kuk, Cho Chung-sam, and Chu Chang-chun.

11 May Banquet

SK120400Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0342 GMT 12 May 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 May (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea arranged a banquet on 11 May at the People's Palace of Culture in honour of the delegation of the Japan Socialist Party on a visit to our country.

Invited to the banquet were head of the delegation Ichio Asukata, chairman of the JSP Central Executive Committee; deputy head Noboru Akune, vice-chairman of the JSP Central Executive Committee; general secretary of the delegation Tamio Kawakami, member of the JSP Central Executive Committee and director of its International Department; and members of the delegation Tetsu Ueda, member of the JSP Central Executive Committee and director of its Education and Propaganda Department; Togo Yoneda, chairman of the JSP Special Committee for Measures on Korean Affairs; Shigeyuki Funabashi, member of the JSP Central Executive Committee; and others.

Present at the banquet were Comrade Pak Song-chol, Comrade Kim Yong-nam, and Kim Hwan-sop, So Yun-sok, Kim Pong-su, Chi Chae-yong, Hyon Chun-kuk, Choe Chung-sam and other personages concerned. Japanese correspondents accompanying the delegation were also invited to the banquet.

Comrade Pak Song-chol made a speech at the banquet. Chairman Ichio Asukata spoke next. The attendants toasted the friendship and solidarity between the Workers Party of Korea and the Japan Socialist Party, the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the good health of esteemed Mr. Chairman Ichio Asukata. The banquet proceeded in a cordial atmosphere overflowing with friendship. Pyongyang artists gave a performance at the banquet.

Pak Song-chol Speech

SK120746Y Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 11 May 78 SK

[Text of speech by Pak Song-chol at 11 May Pyongyang banquet for visiting JSP delegation--read by announcer]

[Text] Esteemed Chairman Ichio Asukata, esteemed guests from the JSP, comrades and friends: Today we warmly receive with joy the delegation of the JSP headed by Chairman Ichio Asukata, which has come to visit our country cherishing the lofty desire to strengthen solidarity between the peoples of the two countries of Korea and Japan. At this place overflowing with peace and happiness, on behalf of the KWP Central Committee, I warmly welcome esteemed Chairman Ichio Asukata and members of the delegation. We who are already bound with sentiments of friendship through the significant meeting with you in May 1972, cannot but be deeply moved upon meeting again an intimate friend who has been apart from us for a long time.

Chairman Ichio Asukata is a prominent Japanese politician who has energetically participated in political activities opposing the reactionary policies of the Japanese Government, protecting democracy and freedom and the right to life of the Japanese working people and supporting the just cause of our party. Because of these energetic activities, Chairman Ichio Asukata is widely known among our people and has won their respect.

Actively participating in the social and political spheres for a long time with the firm stance of treasuring justice and truth, Chairman Ichio Asukata has sternly denounced and condemned the policies of aggression, intervention and war of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges on the Korean Peninsula.

He has expressed support and sympathy with the just struggle of our party and people to reunify the divided fatherland. Thus today our party members and working people warmly welcome you and the friends from the JSP with deep and close sentiments.

Your current visit to our country will serve as an important impetus for further deepening the friendship and solidarity between our two parties, which has already been firmly forged through the joint struggle against imperialism. The visit by Mr Ichio Asukata to our country right after assuming heavy responsibilities as chairman of the JSP is an expression of your deep trust in our party. It vividly shows that the JSP treasures friendly and cooperative relations with our party and that it invariably strives to further strengthen and develop these relations. Today we are very happy to have such reliable friends as you, who are resolutely struggling against imperialism in northeast Asia where the brunt of imperialist aggression is concentrated.

The JSP, in cooperation with all progressive forces under the banner of a national front against monopoly and the Liberal Democratic Party, has actively waged campaigns to abolish the Japan-U.S. security pact, have U.S. military bases withdrawn from Japan and oppose the expansion of Japanese monopoly capital and its advance overseas. Thus the JSP has not only made every effort for democratic development in Japan, but has also greatly contributed to the cause of peace in Asia. Because of the correctness of its activities, today the JSP has won support from the broad Japanese people. Its international prestige is growing daily.

In particular, since the formation of its leadership headed by Mr Ichio Asukata as chairman, the JSP has gained a source of strength enabling it to more systematically and successfully carry out activities to preserve peace, democracy and neutrality in Japan and the rights of the Japanese working people. We rejoice as over our own over all the successes which you have attained, and sincerely wish you greater success in your activities to implement the action policy and economic policies of your party this year.

Comrades and friends: The current visit to our country by the high-level delegation of the JSP serves as a great encouragement to our people, who are struggling for socialist construction and the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification under difficult circumstances in which we directly confront U.S. imperialism.

Under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and upholding the revolutionary banner of the chuche idea and the banner of the three revolutions of ideology, technology and culture, today our people are vigorously struggling to expedite and complete the grand program of the Second 7-Year Plan, and are creating new miracles and innovations in all sectors of the people's economy. But because of the schemes by domestic and foreign splittists to fabricate two Koreas, more grave difficulties have been created on the road of our fatherland's reunification.

The U.S. imperialists and the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique are frantically running wild in preparations for a new war, building up their aggressive armed forces on a large scale behind the screen of the deceptive troop withdrawal and kicking up frequent provocative military exercises. They are scheming to legalize the state of division of our country internationally by talking about simultaneous entry into the United Nations, cross recognition and the like.

The Japanese reactionary ruling circles are also actively participating in the plot by the U.S. imperialists and South Korean authorities to fabricate two Koreas and block the reunification of Korea.

But history does not move according to the intention of the imperialists and their stooges. History advances along the road of independence.

All the Korean people, who enjoy support and encouragement from the progressive forces of the world, including the JSP, will smash the scheme by domestic and foreign splittists to fabricate two Koreas and will reunify the divided fatherland without fail by firmly struggling, uniting as one and upholding the three principles and five-point policy for fatherland reunification.

I wish to take this opportunity to express my deep gratitude to the JSP for its consistent support for the just struggle by the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan and Koreans in Japan to realize our cause of reunification and protect democratic national rights in Japan. I firmly believe that you will continue to show firm solidarity with us. We will make all possible efforts in the future, too, to build a new Asia free of imperialism, colonialism, exploitation and [words indistinct] independent and prosperous new Asia hand in hand with the JSP.

We hope that your current visit to our country will produce excellent results. I propose a toast to the friendship and solidarity between the KWP and the JSP: To the health of esteemed Chairman Ichio Asukata; to the long life of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our people; to the health of members of the JSP delegation; and to the health of all comrades and friends present here.

JSP Chairman's Speech

SK120420Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0404 GMT 12 May 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 May (KCNA)--Ichio Asukata, chairman of the Japan Socialist Party, made a speech at the banquet arranged yesterday by the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea in honour of the delegation of the Japan Socialist Party. He said:

Proceeding from the stand of desiring peace in Asia, we warmly greet the brilliant historic success made at the talks held between President Kim Il-song and Chairman Hua Kuo-feng of the People's Republic of China during his visit to your country prior to our arrival in Korea.

Heads of state of many countries visit Korea. Today the Democratic People's Republic of Korea draws great attention as the axis of world politics. The purpose of our current visit is to express determination to fight staunchly against the accelerated war preparations and "two Koreas" plot of the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces in South Korea and to discuss conditions for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and peace in Asia ardently desired by the entire Korean people and the working people of Japan. This is based on the militant fraternity between the two peoples of Japan and Korea.

The independent and peaceful reunification of Korea is the cherished desire of the entire Korean people and, at the same time, a basic task of the Japanese people, whose fulfillment brooks not a moment's delay. And this is the common task of the peoples of Asia and the world who love peace. Particularly since the conclusion of the Japan-South Korea treaty in 1965, the Japanese Government and monopoly capital have openly pursued a hostile policy toward the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in active support of the U.S. imperialists' aggression in South Korea and intensified the rapacious imperialistic domination, exploitation and plunder of South Korea.

Our socialist party and the progressive people have fought against U.S. imperialists and the Japanese ruling class, looking straight at this reality and regarding the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea as our own task. Today the U.S. imperialists keep pursuing a policy of aggression toward Korea on the pretext of a "balance of forces." While paying lip-service to the "withdrawal" of U.S. ground forces, they in actuality are hastening arms reinforcement and war preparations, staging such massive aggressive exercises as the one dubbed "Team Spirit '78."

The Japanese Government and monopoly capital oppose the withdrawal of U.S. troops, claiming that the cut or pullout of U.S. troops from South Korea would upset the balance and disturb security on the Korean Peninsula and endanger the security of Japan and Asia. They are even making preparations for a large reinforcement of Self-Defense Forces of Japan to take the place of U.S. troops. It cannot but be said that such war preparations of the imperialists are a source of the fixation of Korea's division and a dangerous war on the Korean Peninsula and in Asia.

We of the Japan Socialist Party struggle for the abrogation of the "Japan-U.S. security pact," the withdrawal of U.S. troops and the dismantling of U.S. military bases in Japan and the whole region of Asia and for the dissolution of the Self-Defence Forces, and take it as our basic policy to build Japan, disarmed and neutral, in accordance with the constitution of Japan. We believe that this is the way to remove the source of war and realise peace in Asia.

We oppose Japanese monopoly capital's imperialistic domination pursued hand in glove with the Pak Chong-hui clique under the name of "economic aid" and fight to curb it. This is the action of expressing solidarity with the struggle of South Korean democratic figures for overthrowing the Pak Chong-hui fascist regime and the struggle for democracy.

We have powerfully supported the struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. This stand of ours is based on the basic understanding that the question of Korean reunification is an affair of the Korean people themselves. No country, no force is allowed to meddle in this solemn historic cause. This is a question belonging to the inherent right of a nation to self-determination. But, the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces persist in the "simultaneous U.N. membership," "cross recognition," "tripartite talks" and "conclusion of a non-aggression pact" schemes to create "two Koreas."

We pungently denounce these schemes and appeal to the working people of Japan that "Korea is one and she belongs to the Korean people themselves." The Japan Socialist Party fights to further develop the firm unity of the two peoples of Japan and Korea and solidarity with the peaceloving forces of the world. This stand of ours is backed up by the firm resolution of the Japanese people to atone for the crimes of the Japanese imperialists who exploited and plundered the Korean nation in the past and not to repeat such errors.

In order to materialize this resolution, it is necessary to further deepen the fraternity, friendship and interchange between the two peoples of Japan and Korea. We hope for the further development of various intercourse in the cultural, economic and other domains in the future. We are resolved to make every effort for the brilliant historic success of the Second World Conference for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea due in Tokyo in late November this year.

The world people know well who is the aggressor and who is the defender of freedom, independence, peace and democracy. The wheels of history move in favour of those who defend freedom, independence, peace and democracy. No matter how desperately the imperialists may try, their doomsday is drawing near irresistibly.

Talks With Pak Song-chol

OW121037Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1019 GMT 12 May 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 May (KYODO)--Japan Socialist Party Chairman Ichio Asukata held his first round of talks with Vice President Pak Song-chol in the North Korean capital Friday morning. The other members of the eight-man JSP mission here since Thursday, including Vice Chairman Noboru Agune, took part in the meeting.

Kim Yong-nam, head of the International Department of the Korean Workers (Communist) Party, and three other North Korean officials were also on hand. JSP members gave their views on the current Asian situation. Meanwhile, the party organ NODONG SINMUN Friday front-paged the arrival of the mission with photographs. The daily also carried the full texts of addresses by Asukata and Pak at a banquet Thursday night. In his address, Asukata said U.S. imperialists were reinforcing their armed strength and preparation for war on the Korean Peninsula and criticized the Japanese Government for resisting the American plan to pull out troops from South Korea.

The fifth mission sent to North Korea by the No. 1 opposition party was expected to meet President Kim Il-song during its week-long visit. It was expected to seek ways to strengthen Japan-North Korea relations for eventual opening of diplomatic ties and extension of the private provisional fishery agreement between the two countries expiring at the end of next month.

GOVERNMENT DECISION TO RECOGNIZE AFGHANISTAN REPORTED

SK121336Y Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1315 GMT 12 May 78

[Text] According to a report, the DPRK Government has decided to officially recognize the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

In connection with this decision, the ambassador of our country to Afghanistan, Kim Yo-kon, on 11 May met with the Afghanistan minister for foreign affairs and informed him that the DPRK Government has officially recognized the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. On this occasion our ambassador expressed his conviction that the relationship between the two nations will be consolidated and developed in the future.

YI CHONG-MOK LEADS GROUP TO HAVANA NONALIGNED MEETING

SK120400Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0348 GMT 12 May 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 May (KCNA)--A delegation of our country headed by Yi Chong-mok left Pyongyang yesterday by air to attend the foreign ministers' conference of the Coordination Committee of Nonaligned countries to open in Cuba.

SOVIET EMBASSY RECEPTION COMMEMORATES WAR ANNIVERSARY

SK120335Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0330 GMT 12 May 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 May (KCNA)--Y.P. Krylov, military attache of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang, arranged a cocktail party and film show on 11 May at his embassy on the 33rd anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people in the great patriotic war.

Invited there were Kim Kwang-chin, Pak Chung-kuk and other personages concerned and military attaches of foreign embassies in Pyongyang. G.A. Kriulin, Soviet ambassador to our country, was present there. Speeches were made at the cocktail party. The attendants saw Soviet films.

Film Show

OW061307Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1011 GMT 6 May 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 6 May (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society arranged a film show at the Chollima House of Culture on 4 May on the occasion of the 33rd anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people in the great patriotic war.

Present there were Chi Chang-ik and other personages concerned and working people in the city. Invited were ambassador G.A. Kriulin and staffers of the Soviet Embassy here. The attendants saw a Soviet feature film.

CHONGNYON CHAIRMAN GREETES CZECHOSLOVAK PRESIDENT

SK120342Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0334 GMT 12 May 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 May (KCNA)--Han Tok-su, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), sent on the ninth a message of greetings to Gustav Husak, president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, on the occasion of the 33rd anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia, according to a KNS report from Tokyo.

The message extended warm congratulations to the Czechoslovak people on their national holiday and expressed the conviction that the relations of friendship and cooperation established between the Korean and Czechoslovak peoples would grow stronger and develop. It wished the Czechoslovak people new success in the struggle for the prosperity and development of the country.

NODONG SINMUN Commentary

OW091611Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1535 GMT 9 May 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 9 May (KCNA)--Dailies today dedicate articles to the 33rd anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia. An article of NODONG SINMUN says that the liberation of Czechoslovakia from the fascist yoke was a momentous event which opened to her people a broad road of creating a new life. The author of the article points out: Over the last 30 years since the liberation the Czechoslovak people have made great successes in their struggle to defend revolutionary gains and build a new society, smashing the repeated counter-revolutionary maneuvers of class enemies within and without, under the leadership of the Czechoslovak Communist Party.

The Korean people rejoice, as over their own, over all the successes made by them in the struggle for building a new society and warmly hail them. The friendly and cooperative relations between the Korean and Czechoslovak peoples are further developing with each passing day, it declares. The Czechoslovak people, it adds, fully support our people in the struggle for achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. This is a great inspiration to our people. The Korean people will as always make every effort possible to develop the relations of friendship and cooperation with the Czechoslovak people.

HUNGARIAN LEADERS THANK KIM FOR GREETINGS

OW111627Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1544 GMT 11 May 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 11 May (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message from the Hungarian party and state leaders in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter on the occasion of the 33rd anniversary of the liberation of Hungary, the national holiday of her people.

The reply message reads: Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee, Workers Party of Korea; president, Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Pyongyang: We on behalf of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, the Presidium and Government of the Hungarian People's Republic and the entire Hungarian people and ourselves, express heartfelt thanks to you for your best wishes extended us on the occasion of the 33rd anniversary of the liberation of our motherland, our national holiday.

We hope that the fraternal Korean people will achieve new remarkable successes in socialist construction and in the just struggle for reunifying their country peacefully, and the friendship and cooperation between our two peoples attain greater depth on the principles of proletarian internationalism.

Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee, Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, Pal Losonezi, president of the Presidium, Hungarian People's Republic; Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Hungarian People's Republic; Budapest, 28 April 1978.

NODONG SINMUN OPPOSES PRODUCTION OF ANTI-DPRK FILM

OW111227Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1035 GMT 11 May 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 11 May (KCNA)--A commentary of NODONG SINMUN on 11 May said that the plan to produce the anticommunist war film "Inchon" is an offspring of the dark fusion bet between Japanese reactionaries and the South Korean puppets.

Recalling that its scenario was written by a U.S. ultrarightist war agitator who is the author of the war-inciting film "Green Berets" praising a special-attack unit of the U.S. imperialist aggression army which earned itself ill fame for its man-hunting in all parts of the world, the signed commentary says: The Japanese "Toho Film" company is to receive for this anticommunist war film 5,000 million yen from the "Unification Church" and the "International Federation for Victory over Communism," groups of hirelings of the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique. It notes that Ishii, financial chief of the "International Federation for Victory over Communism" and the "Unification Church," which are agents for the film, had been in contact with Tanaka, director of the "Toho Film" Company, for several years till he persuaded the latter into its production.

The commentary remarks: It is said that the cost of the planned film "Inchon" is ten times the highest cost ever known in Japan. This suggests that the 5,000 million yen is not merely the production cost of the film. Afraid of the exposure of their dark fusion and public criticism, the sponsors of the film even set up a bogus company in the United States to put the label of "U.S.-made" on the film "Inchon."

Through the film the Japanese reactionaries intend to make people believe the "threat of southward invasion" and justify their scheming to keep the U.S. imperialists forever in South Korea and perpetuate the division of Korea. While paying a large amount of money to U.S. congressmen in bribes, the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique dispensed a sizable sum of money to the Japanese reactionaries, too, to produce and screen a film intended to quell the world public voice demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. (?troops) from South Korea and justify the U.S. troops' occupation of South Korea and the new provocation manoeuvres.

The Japanese reactionaries undertook the production of the anticommunist war film with their invariable design to keep South Korea as their market, raw material and cheap manpower supplier, and hasten their reinvasion of South Korea, points out the commentary. It stresses: It is a shame for the Japanese "Toho Film" company to produce a reactionary picture for the dirty money paid by the South Korean puppets. Such things can be done only by those accustomed to distorting history and covering up truth, and human scum who stoop to any infamy for money. The "Toho Film" company should promptly give up production of the film "Inchon."

ENERGY MINISTER ON U.S., CANADA TRIP RESULTS

EKL20100Y Seoul HAPTONG In English 0050 GMT 12 May 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 12 May (HAPTONG)--Energy-Resources Minister Chang Ye-chun said Thursday that the United States and Canada have agreed to supply South Korea with soft coal for power generation and steel-making use. Minister Chang made these remarks upon arrival at Kimpo International Airport Thursday afternoon from his 20-day tour of the United States and Canada.

Both the United States and Canada are considering picking up South Korea as a potential importer now that Japan, the largest coal importer, has recently shifted its import sources from the United States and Canada to Australia, Minister Chang said. Accordingly, it is a good chance for South Korea to take part in the development of coal in the United States and Canada for re-import, Minister Chang said.

Minister Chang said he finds no difficulty in Korea's bid to secure sufficient supply of uranium from the United States and Canada for nuclear power units. He further said that a 500 million dollar loan due from the U.S. Export-Import Bank for the construction of Korea's fifth and sixth nuclear power units would be made available early next month after U.S. congressional approval.

U.S. Energy Secretary James Schlesinger had pledged to send equipment for Korea's solar energy show slated in Seoul this fall, Minister Chang revealed. The U.S. Solar Energy Research Institute had also promised to cooperate with Korea in technical training programs and exchange of information, he said. Minister Chang added that a Canadian Government-private mission will visit Korea to negotiate Canada's export sales of coal to South Korea.

PROBE ON DOWNED KAL FLIGHT INCONCLUSIVE

SKL20245Y Seoul HAPTONG In English 0232 GMT 12 May 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 12 May (HAPTONG)--An ad hoc government inquiry committee has failed to figure out why a Korean Air Lines (KAL) Boeing 707 strayed off its course into Soviet airspace, resulting in a forced landing in northern Russia last month. However, to further investigate the cause of the flight deviation, the committee has asked the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) to help Korea obtain copies of the contents of the black box and cockpit voice recorder of the ill-fated KAL plane left behind in the Soviet Union.

Vice Transportation Minister Kim Wan-su, who heads the panel, at a press conference Thursday released the outcome of his committee's preliminary findings on the KAL incident. He said his panel received a cable from the Montreal-based ICAO promising its utmost cooperation in obtaining them [the black box and cockpit voice recorder] for the investigation.

Two passengers were killed and about a dozen others injured when the Korean plane carrying 110 people was fired on by Soviet interceptors during a regular Paris-Seoul polar flight before being forced to land on a frozen lake near Murmansk on 20 April.

Kim said his committee has so far failed to find the exact cause of the KAL's flight diversion due to lack of flight recordings concerned. The committee heard testimony from the crew and all the Korean passengers on the surroundings that led to the crash-landing, and received technical advice from navigation and communications experts and Boeing 707 pilots, he said.

For a probe into such an aircraft incident, he said, it is an established practice to conduct it in three areas: the country in which the incident took place, the country in which the aircraft is registered and the country where it was produced. In the KAL case he added such a formula could not be applied since South Korea has no diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union.

JAPANESE PATROL REPORTED OFF TOK-TO ISLAND

SK120854Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0842 GMT 12 May 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 12 May (HAPTONG)--The Korean Government today urgently instructed its embassy in Tokyo to check the authenticity of reports that the Japanese Cabinet has decided to send helicopters and patrol boats of the Maritime Self-defense Force to protect Japanese fishing vessels operating in the waters around Tok-to Island off Korea's east coast.

The uninhabited tiny island has long been the center of a territorial dispute between the two countries since Japan laid a claim to the island now under Korea's control. Saying that the reported Japanese Cabinet decision could not be confirmed, Foreign Ministry officials here declined to make a comment on it. But they said that if the reports were true, it would be very regretful.

FOREIGN MINISTER, ESCAP SECRETARY HOLD TALKS

SK120840Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0823 GMT 12 May 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 12 May (HAPTONG)--South Korea is seeking to hold a general assembly meeting of the U.N. Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) in a hope that it would help Seoul improve relations with communist countries belonging to the regional body.

The government has received an affirmative response from Johan B. P. Maramis, visiting secretary of ESCAP, on the bid, sources at the Foreign Ministry said today. It also expressed its willingness to aid the three Indochinese communist nations in their reconstruction projects after being briefed by Maramis on the necessity of support for the Indochinese, who are members of ESCAP. Maramis came here Monday on a visit at the invitation of Foreign Minister Pak Tong-chin.

SAUDI TRADE MISSION ARRIVES FOR 6-DAY VISIT

SK120130Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0105 GMT 12 May 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 12 May (HAPTONG)--A ten-man Saudi Arabian trade mission headed by Deputy Commerce Minister Yousif H. Alhamdan flew into Seoul today for a six-day visit during which it will discuss with Korean authorities concerned ways of improving economic and trade relations between the two countries. While here the Saudi delegation is scheduled to pay calls on Construction Minister Sin Hyong-sik, Energy-Resources Minister Chang Ye-chun and Vice Commerce-Industry Minister Pae Sang-mok to have talks on bilateral economic cooperation.

The Korean Government, in the course of working talks with the Alhamdan party, will ask Saudi Arabia to increase its import from Korea of synthetic fiber textile goods, machinery, and ships, officials here said. Korea will propose to the Middle Eastern country to form a private-level bilateral economic cooperation committee as soon as possible, they said. South Korea's participation in various Saudi development programs in the form of joint ventures or plant construction will also be discussed, they added.

NPR RADIO COMMENTS ON CARTER-FUKUDA MEETING

SK120025Y Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification [Clandestine] in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 11 May 78 SK

[Unattributed commentary: "The U.S. and Japanese ruling circles' dark intention which has been revealed in the U.S.-Japan summit talks recently held in Washington"]

[Text] U.S. President Carter and Japanese Prime Minister Fukuda in their talks plotted to cooperate and collude in invading and seizing Asia, maintain a neocolonial system in this region and gain hegemony. In particular, such a dark intention of the U.S. and Japanese ruling circles has been more saliently revealed in connection with the Korean problem.

In these talks, Fukuda asked the U.S. side not to withdraw even one battalion in 1978 until military equipment is transferred to South Korea as a compensatory measure. In response to this request, Carter pledged that he would reinforce weapons and the air force contingent in South Korea as compensatory measures against the withdrawal of ground troops. This is a wicked plot to nullify the plan for the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea. As is widely known, Carter has declared that in changing the plan to withdraw three battalions of the U.S. ground troops from South Korea this year he would withdraw only one battalion.

What is intolerable is Fukuda's blatant and presumptuous maneuver to completely check the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea. On the first day of the announcement of the plan for withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea the Japanese reactionaries eagerly opposed it, clamoring about it being too early and about a balance of forces. They even carried out a diplomatic campaign to win sympathizers opposing the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea. By obstinately opposing the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea Japan aims at obstructing reunification on the Korean Peninsula by resorting to the power of the U.S. imperialists, fixing division and fabricating two Koreas--thus accelerating maneuvers to reinvade South Korea.

The Japanese militarists have cherished a consistent, aggressive, wild desire to seize South Korea as an area of capital investment, a market for the sale of goods, a source of cheap labor and a place for capitalist plundering, thus securing a major stronghold for their overseas expansion and establishing a neocolonial ruling system in South Korea. With this expansionist, vile desire, the Japanese ruling circles wish the continuous division of our country and the protraction of U.S. colonial rule in South Korea.

The reason why the Japanese reactionaries wickedly oppose the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea is that they want to support the Pak Chong-hui clique which, isolated at home and abroad, is shuddering and tottering with anxiety and panic over the troop withdrawal issue. In other words, they calculate that with the prolongation of the fascist rule in South Korea by the Pak Chong-hui clique, they can easily realize their reinvasion of South Korea with the clique as their guide.

For this reason, while stepping up economic and military aid to the Pak Chong-hui clique, Japan has, in international society, posed as the spokesman and patron of the Pak Chong-hui clique. Fukuda's wicked maneuvers to check the withdrawal of even one battalion of U.S. ground troops from South Korea indicates that Japan has acted as the spokesman of the clique.

Japan's opposition to the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea constitutes nothing but opposition to reunification on the Korean Peninsula, and is a presumptuous interference in another's affairs.

The plotting in regard to the Korean problem, especially the cunning maneuvers to nullify the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea, has aroused our people's bitter indignation and invited the denunciation of world public opinion. Our people will smash all the U.S. and Japanese aggressors' cunning maneuvers to convert South Korea into a permanent colony, and will more resolutely struggle to achieve the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification.

On Pak's Student Suppression

SK111000Y Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification [Clandestine] in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 10 May 78 SK

[Text of 9 May statement by the spokesman of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification on "the struggle" waged by students of Seoul and Ehwa Women's Universities opposing the election of the National Council for Unification]

[Text] Today the Pak Chong-hui clique seeks to suffocate patriotic students who have risen in a democratic struggle by suppressing them in a fascist manner. As is widely known, on 8 May 1,500 Seoul University students, after holding a meeting on campus to protest and oppose the illegal election of representatives to the National Council for Unification, scattered leaflets--"Students' Declaration for Democracy"--and staged a demonstration carrying placards.

The students, who undauntedly fought against the special police forces that rushed to the scene, strongly demanded abrogation of the yusin constitution, lifting of the emergency decrees, release of detained political criminals, deactivation of the Student Defense Corps, reinstatement of suspended and expelled students and withdrawal of government-sponsored professors. They also enthusiastically demanded a week-long suspension of school in opposition to the National Council for Unification elections.

Following the Seoul University Students' courageous struggle, more than 800 Ehwa Women's University students held a protest meeting on 9 May and adopted a resolution. They then waged a tenacious demonstration, demanding that the current constitution be abrogated, the present government withdraw, that freedom of the campus and labor union activities be guaranteed and that workers' human rights be protected.

The courageous struggle by the students of Seoul and Ehwa Women's Universities, who have indignantly risen to oppose the suffocating tyranny of fascist dictatorship, is a stern protest against the Pak Chong-hui clique's wicked criminal plot to further impose long-term power and step up fascist rule by staging a farcical election. This struggle is a manifestation of the young intellectuals' just will to liquidate the yusin climate and realize a democratic ruling system.

The National Council for Unification, which has been condemned by patriotic students, is a servile tool designed to guarantee the protracted rule of Pak Chong-hui--a king of dictatorship--and a fascist tool designed to justify the yusin dictatorial system. The dirty game of electing representatives to this dirty organ is a tricky drama designed to give the undeserved title of spokesman of the people to Pak Chong-hui's faithful servants who have been closely screened by the Central Intelligence Agency, and is a preparatory function designed to award the title of life-long president to Pak Chong-hui.

It is extremely just and patriotic for the students who love justice and value democracy to rise in a struggle of protest, unable to sit idle and ignore this filthy election game. Nevertheless, the Pak Chong-hui clique, displaying the nature of a fascist tyrant, has committed the bestial, barbarous act of oppressing the students' just struggle with bayonets.

By mobilizing more than 500 special policemen to the campus of Seoul University on 8 May, the fascist elements fired tear gas, suppressed the students' right to speak, halted their just advance, and arrested and cruelly tortured student leaders.

In addition, mobilizing more than 200 special policemen to the Ehwa Women's University, they blocked the students' just advance and oppressed them. This is another example which clearly shows that the Pak Chong-hui clique tries to forcefully conduct a dark election by wielding a fascist club and resorting to violence. This is a manifestation of a death bed struggle to fix a fascist generalissimo system by resorting to the power of the ruling circles. The fascist clique's oppression of the students' patriotic action has aroused the unanimous indignation of the entire people and democratic figures of various segments of society who desire a true democratic election and democratic human rights.

On behalf of all patriotic South Korean people, the Revolutionary Party for Reunification bitterly denounces the Pak Chong-hui fascist clique for barbarously suppressing with bayonets the students' just struggle against the election. Despite whatever fascist, tyrannical measures it may take, the Pak Chong-hui clique will not be able to curb the unanimous desire of the students and the masses who reject the illegal election and who demand the abrogation of the yusin system. The more it resorts to bayonets to trample underfoot democracy, the more it will invite the greater indignation and struggle of the students and the masses. The Pak Chong-hui clique should immediately stop the dirty election game and should immediately step down from power in accord with the just demand of the students, who reflect the people's desire and intent.

'Open Letter' on Election

SK111425Y Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification [Clandestine] in Korean to South Korea 1030 GMT 10 May 78 SK

["Open letter of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification Central Committee" to "all the masses in South Korea" in "relation to the election of the National Conference for Unification"]

[Excerpts] Fellow brothers and sisters in South Korea: The traitorous Pak Chong-hui clique plans to conduct the election of deputies to the National Conference for Unification [NCU] this coming 18 May. Following this it plans to conduct elections for president and members of the national assembly later this year and early next year. Through the forthcoming election of the NCU deputies, the Pak Chong-hui clique is seeking to extend its system of long-term rule and strengthen its fascist rule. For this purpose, the Pak Chong-hui clique is suppressing and overseeing the masses by mobilizing all sorts of fascist, oppressive schemes and is trying to split and alienate opposition forces.

Because of the criminal scheme by the traitorous Pak Chong-hui clique to establish pandemonium for permanent, absolute rule by abusing political authority and paying bribes, our people are now faced with a grave new challenge.

The Pak Chong-hui clique crushed the mood of reunification which prevailed following the 19 April uprising with its 16 May military violence. It veiled the dawn of reunification, which was emerging with the announcement of the 4 July North-South joint communique, with the dark cloud of the October yusin. The so-called "simultaneous entry of North and South Korea into the United Nations", "cross recognition of North and South Korea" and the "nonaggression pact between North and South", which the Pak Chong-hui clique noisily clamor about, are sinister plots designed to trample underfoot the spirit of the 4 July joint communique and fabricate two Koreas.

While seeking to maintain foreign forces in South Korea which are obstacles to the country's reunification, the Pak Chong-hui clique is arresting, suppressing and slaughtering those figures who devote themselves to achieving reunification. This being the case, how can it be said that the Pak Chong-hui clique wants the independent reunification of the country? The Pak Chong-hui clique is building up its armed forces, increasing its war exercise, and even dragging nuclear weapons into South Korea to drive the nation to the brink of nuclear war. This being the case, how can it be said that the Pak Chong-hui clique wants peace and the peaceful reunification of the country?

To tolerate or remain indifferent to the shameless election farce of the Pak Chong-hui clique is not the belief nor the intention of our revolutionaries and patriots who have sacrificed for democracy, human rights and the fatherland's reunification.

Struggle against the Pak Chong-hui clique's criminal election farce is part of the glorious struggle to smash the yusin dictatorship and realize democracy. Therefore, all South Korean people who love democracy and who are burning with patriotism should resolutely struggle against the election farce of the Pak Chong-hui clique. Do not yield to the political circles and their suppression. Do not be deceived with appeasement and tricks.

If you, who are living for righteousness and conscience, do not want to be accomplices to the crimes which the dictator is committing, rise up and reject the election. The NCU serves as a bridesmaid helping Pak Chong-hui hold long-term power and a blackmarket where Pak Chong-hui steals the horsehair cap of the presidency. Thus, a democratic election and democratic constitutional order cannot be expected. All masses who love the nation, voice your opposition to the NCU elections which will be made of Pak Chong-hui's faithful servants. You must not provide the traitor Pak Chong-hui another opportunity to occupy any public office.

All working masses, you are the masters of history, the nation and democracy. Be leaders of the struggle to oppose and reject traitor Pak Chong-hui's election farce by being true to your own conscience. All workers, if you want to realize your requests for wage increases, an 8-hour workday, full employment and improvement of working conditions, vigorously fight against the election designed to justify the current yusin system.

Youths and students, you have a stronger sense of justice than others. You are ahead of the times. Does your consciousness permit a reality in which justice is infringed and truth condemned to exile? Reject the illegal election and raise the beacon fire of democratic struggle by recalling the indomitable spirit shown at the 19 April uprising. Struggle against fascist [word indistinct]. If you wish to resume freedom of study without any (campus inspection), remove the Blue House intrigue to indefinitely extend the yusin dictatorship.

Dear people of the press, when freedom of the press lives there is democracy; when it dies, so do democratic rights. You should hold high the pen and raise your voice against the unfair elections designed to bolster an authoritarian regime. You should drive away CIA agents residing in the editorial department and guide the masses in the struggle against the unfair elections so that freedom of the press can be achieved.

Dear soldiers, you should not become observers of the dark elections compelled by a dictator if you do not want to commit a historical crime that is indelible before the eyes of the people. Turn the guns toward the dictator.

Dear people engaged in small and medium-sized businesses, you should not take part in the intrigue hatched to indefinitely prolong the dictatorship if you want to see an end to the treacherous regime's policy of dependence on outside forces and the arrogance of comprador tycoons and realize the growth of the national economy and fair distribution of income.

You should not allow the traitor Pak Chong-hui to hold power once again for the sake of stability of the businesses you are engaged in.

Dear religious leaders, you should turn out in the struggle against the dictator's unfair elections if you want to put an end to the poison-tipped arrow and obtain freedom of religion.

All patriotic masses from all walks of life, move forth like one, demanding repeal of evil fascist laws including the anticommunist and national security laws and emergency decree, and dissolve the organs of fascist suppression, such as the Central Intelligence Agency. Resolutely fight for freedom of the press, publication, meetings and religion. Turn out to demand unconditional and immediate release of all detained political prisoners. It is the South Korean people's urgent task to establish a democratic joint government after overthrowing the fascist yusin system and bringing down the Pak Chong-hui dictatorship.

When you overthrow the Pak Chong-hui fascist dictatorship and establish a broad democratic government, bringing in representatives from all parties, sectors and walks of life, an historical turning point will occur in reviving buried democratic human rights and saving lives from distress. The historical task of regaining violated national sovereignty and accomplishing the fatherland's independent reunification will be realized.

For the establishment of a democratic joint government after overthrowing the yusin fascist system, all democratic and patriotic forces on this land should form a powerful antifascist democratic front and launch a nation-wide struggle. All patriotic masses from all parties, sectors and walks of life, if you really love your nation and people form a powerful antifascist democratic joint front by firmly uniting regardless of differences of thought, politics, religion, education or occupation. Workers, farmers, youth and students, intellectuals, patriotic soldiers, merchants, businessmen and churchmen--all patriotic forces--unite in iron-clad unity for the realization of the common cause.

With the U.S. imperialists, who are protectors of the murderous Pak Chong-hui group and manipulators of all evil policy, and their aggressive forces remaining in South Korea our historical task cannot be accomplished. Patriotic masses of all social strata, fight for the complete and immediate withdrawal from South Korea of the U.S. imperialists' aggressive forces, which are the very cause of all the misfortune and disaster confronting our nation.

Break the aggressive scheme of the Japanese reactionaries who are trying to steal into South Korea with the backing of the U.S. imperialists by utilizing the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique as [word indistinct]. The struggle path is not rosy. However, as long as the great and invincible Kim Il-song lights our future road and the strength of our masses is solidified, our victory is assured. By firmly rallying around the Revolutionary Party for Reunification, which takes the immortal chuche ideology as its guiding doctrine, all patriotic masses from all walks of life should struggle for democratic human rights and bury the yusin fascist dictatorship.

On Hua Kuo-feng's Visit

SK101356Y Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification [Clandestine] in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 10 May 78 SK

[Text] According to Pyongyang radio, talks were held on 9 May between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and president of the DPRK, and Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and premier of the State Council of the PRC.

The talks proceeded in a comradely, sincere and friendly atmosphere.

On the same day, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song arranged a luncheon for Chairman Hua Kuo-feng. Pyongyang radio reported that the luncheon proceeded in a warm atmosphere full of friendly affection.

Pyongyang Radio reported that on the evening of 9 May Chairman Hua Kuo-feng hosted a grand banquet in Kumsusan Hall for the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was invited to the banquet. When the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song appeared at the banquet site with Chairman Hua Kuo-feng to the strains of welcome music, all the guests there welcomed him with a storm of applause. At the banquet the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Chairman Hua Kuo-feng exchanged speeches. The banquet was held in a warm atmosphere full of militant fraternity and comradely friendship. The Mansudae Art Troupe performed.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song presented a gift to Chairman Hua Kuo-feng. The gift sent by the great leader was courteously conveyed on 9 May to Chairman Hua Kuo-feng. According to Pyongyang Radio, Chairman Hua Kuo-feng expressed deep thanks for the gift. Pyongyang Radio also reported that Chairman Hua Kuo-feng returned to Pyongyang by special train from a provincial tour on the same day.

BENEVOLENCE OF 'PARTY CENTER' RECALLED BY OPERA GROUP

SK060715Y Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification [Clandestine] in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 5 May 78 SK

["To let the flower of chuche bloom fully in the foreign land as well--recollections by Choe Tong-uk, deputy head of the Chongyon Kungangsan Opera Troupe," carried by "a Tokyo publication"]

[Text] In Tokyo, which is far from the fatherland, our Chongnyon art performers win praise not only from our compatriots but also from the Japanese and many foreigners by performing the revolutionary opera "Song of Kungangsan." Those who see this opera are full of admiration, saying this is a composite art composed of endlessly pure, beautiful and delicate national music, rhythmic dance, mysterious and enchanting stage decoration and excellent lighting. They say that they are very envious of the Chongnyon performers, who are living under the love of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The revolutionary opera is thus acclaimed by the public completely because of the creative art concept of Comrade Kim Il-song--sun of the nation, legendary hero and affectionate father of our compatriots in Japan, and because of the glorious party center's creative art concept which was born amidst most sublime [word indistinct] and endlessly warm fatherly love.

It was in April 1974 that we visited our fatherland--thanks to the consideration of the fatherly leader and the party center. At that time we visited our fatherland carrying the song of loyalty sung by 600,000 compatriots in Japan who were celebrating the nation's greatest festival--the 62d birthday of the fatherly leader. One day during our stay in our fatherland we had the most honorable opportunity of giving a performance in the fatherly leader's presence, for which we had so anxiously longed. Just before the performance I asked the players many times not to weep, even though they were so excited performing in the fatherly leader's presence. However, holding the baton, I was the first to shed tears.

The fatherly leader after watching our performance congratulated us more than we deserved and showed such great solicitude as to arrange trips for us to many places of natural beauty and have us learn the revolutionary opera "Song of Kungangsan," which was then being performed in the fatherland, during our stay. The moment we were shown the great leader's solicitude we were endlessly stirred emotionally. "Song of Kungangsan" is an excellent revolutionary opera created by the great solicitude of the fatherly leader and the glorious party center. It is a revolutionary masterpiece which sings of the chuche fatherland prospering amidst the great leader's love. We had never dreamed that we would learn this masterpiece. The only dream we had was, upon watching the revolutionary opera "Flower Girl" performed in Japan by the Pyongyang Mansudae Art Troupe, to wish we could perform it ourselves.

Having insight even into our wishes, the fatherly leader gave us great solicitude. Following the fatherly leader's solicitous words, the glorious party center made available detailed guidance, so that we could learn the revolutionary opera. The party center set aside the modern Nampo Art Theater as a rehearsal site for us, and reserved the beautiful Kukue Inn, newly built on scenic Wang-do in the west sea, as our lodging house. Saying that we needed experienced specialists because we were learning a revolutionary opera for the first time, the party center sent producers, conductors, choreographers and performers to us.

Thanks to the glorious party center's solicitude, the moment came one day when the leading roles in the opera were to be announced. At that moment the players were hard pressed to control their emotions. (Kim Chong-uk), who was to be the hero of the opera, could not believe that it was his name which had just been announced. Though we knew we would have roles in the opera, thanks to the fatherly leader's solicitude, none of us knew which role would be given to whom. We who had never performed an opera, but only given simple performances in a foreign land, could not imagine that we would play roles in such an excellent opera.

Take (Kim Chong-uk) for instance. He was a man of rather low singing and acting ability. Yet he was assigned the leading role. Imagine his feelings at the moment his name was announced as hero of the opera. He was beside himself. This feeling was shared by other performers, too, including (Yang Hwa-chun) who was to be the heroine.

Cherishing the unanimous will to repay the lofty love and expectations of the great leader and the glorious party center with our loyalty to them, we started rehearsing the opera. However, we were soon confronted by many difficulties. Our singing was less than mature because we were not yet familiar with chuche vocalization, and we could not express the depth and abundance of the inner world of the opera because we had not experienced the rewarding realities of the chuche fatherland. In addition, dancers and orchestra members were too immature in their capacity to give flesh to the revolutionary opera. All this left us at a loss.

At this moment, the glorious party center, taking into consideration that we were performing a revolutionary opera for the first time, provided us with lecture and study sessions, leading us to deeply learn the great leader's chuche thoughts about art and enhancing our artistic skills. The party center also had officials concerned come frequently to the rehearsal site to watch our rehearsals to see if there was any inconvenience in our life and solve problems facing us no matter how small they might be. Thus the party center taught us one by one as if teaching toddlers how to walk.

Because we had learned only Western-style vocalization in the alien land, the glorious party center benevolently let us master the new chuche vocalization, improve our voices and enlarge our voice volume, and become versed in modern Pyongyang language. The party center also handed us gifts of love, which we cannot properly describe even generation after generation.

One day in early summer a car laden with the party center's gifts for us arrived. The gifts were summer clothes for us. Noticing that the weather was getting warmer, the party center provided us with these summer clothes--high-quality summer suits for male members of our art troupe and three sets of beautifully colored chima gori [traditional Korean skirts and blouses] for the women members.

With the party center's gifts of love in our hands, we were so stirred emotionally that we shed warm tears. In addition, the party center sent us much pocket money so that we could buy souvenirs on our first visit to the fatherland. Indeed, words cannot describe the love and solicitude the party center showed us during the period when we were working on the opera.

I would like to talk about one more thing. One day a doctor assigned to take care of our health came to us when we were rehearsing the opera and became excited, saying "Comrades, the party center has sent you much money and edible oil." We were stunned, because the party center's gift was really a surprise. The glorious party center sent us honey and edible oil, knowing that they were good for hoarseness and that our singing practice could make us hoarse. How benevolent the party center was, sending us honey and edible oil, not being satisfied with providing us with capable doctors and nurses at the general hospital which he set up for us at the rehearsal site. Could even real parents show warmer love than this? We could not control ourselves, and broke into tears.

(Om Kuk-hi), who was given a major role in the opera, was more emotional than anyone else. Her role demanded that she sing at a high pitch. She made enormous efforts to raise her voice--to no avail. The effort only resulted in making her hoarse, and thus unable to rehearse. She was often concerned that she might not be able to play the role after all. At this critical juncture the benevolent party center sent honey and edible oil, and she was very moved.

She had a sad story to tell concerning how hard she had tried to get singing lessons in Japan. Unable to resist her wish for singing lessons, she saved her money and went to a famous musician. But the rascal would merely fiddle with the piano keys once or twice, seeing the thin envelope which she had laid on the piano, and finally sent her away. On these occasions she begged him to play piano accompaniment to her singing, but he sneered at her, saying "You are not talented." Whenever she was treated this way, she thought of giving up singing forever, asking herself why she should study singing and meet only contempt. But the glorious party center, which assigned her a major role in the opera, sent us excellent performers of the fatherland to teach her and honey and edible oil, which are good for hoarseness. How could she restrain her emotions at the party center's repeated solicitude overflowing with love?

Indeed, the great love and solicitude shown by the great leader and the glorious party center during the period when we were learning "Song of Kumsangsan" was a source of strength which encouraged and supported us. Thanks to the warm love and solicitude of the great leader and the party center, we were able to complete rehearsing the excellent revolutionary opera in less than a month.

Several days later the glorious party center, having insight into our earnest wish to present a performance in the presence of the great leader, made the wish come true. The great leader watched our performance of the revolutionary opera "Song of Kungangsan," which we had learned while staying in the fatherland, and congratulated us more than we deserved. At this moment we were so excited that we burst into tears like children at the wide bosom of the great leader.

We who had spent happy and rewarding days in the bosom of the great leader and the glorious party center, which was warmer than the sun's rays, returned to Japan cherishing in our hearts the honor and excitement of those days, and organized the Kungangsan Opera Troupe. Since then, we have been bringing the flower of chuche art to full bloom in this foreign land, constantly performing before Korean compatriots in Japan, Japanese nationals and foreign friends.

BRIEFS

AUSTRALIAN TRADE TALKS--Seoul, 6 May--Choe Kak-kyu, now in Australia on a visit, sat together with his Australian counterpart, Douglas Anthony, Friday to discuss ways and means of expanding trade and economic cooperation between the two countries, according to reports. At the Korea-Australia commerce ministers' conference, which will last until 9 May, it was reported Minister Choe will ask Australia to ease its import restrictions on steel products, textile products and footwear from Korea as a step to rectify the lopsided trade imbalance in disfavor of Korea. Australia will also be asked to import more manufactured goods from South Korea for the same purposes, the reports said. Major topics to be taken up for discussion at the meeting will include Korea's bid to take part in resource development projects in Australia for re-import into Korea, the reports said. [Excerpt] [Seoul HAPTONG in English 0235 GMT 6 May 78 SK]

ROK-BRAZIL TRADE ORGAN--Seoul, 6 May--A non-governmental Korea-Brazil economic cooperation organization was inaugurated Thursday to promote trade, technical and resources cooperation and joint ventures between the two countries. At the inaugural meeting, Choe Chong-hyon, board chairman of the Songkyong business group, was elected chairman of the Korea-Brazil Economic Cooperation Council. The first joint meeting of the Korea-Brazil Economic Cooperation Council and the Brazil-Korea Economic Cooperation Council will be held in Seoul on 16 May to discuss ways of expanding trade and economic cooperation between the two countries informed sources here said. [Text] [Seoul HAPTONG in English 0230 GMT 6 May 78 SK]

SINGAPORE MINISTER--Seoul, 6 May--Ong Teng Cheong, senior minister of state for communications of Singapore, flew into Seoul Thursday for a four-day official visit. While in Korea the Singapore minister will meet with Transportation Minister Min Pyong-kwon and Communications Minister Pak Won-kun to exchange views on matters of mutual concern. He will have talks with Seoul Mayor Ku Cha-chun and receive a briefing on Seoul's public transportation system. He will also make an observation tour of major traffic facilities, including the subway system in Seoul. [Text] [Seoul HAPTONG in English 0258 GMT 6 May 78 SK]

ROK-JAPAN FISHING PATROL--Pusan, 10 May--Korea and Japan will conduct a joint patrol program in their jointly regulated fishery areas from 11 May to 17 May under their fishery agreement. This will be the second patrol this year between maritime authorities of the two countries. [Seoul HAPTONG in English 0815 GMT 10 May 78 SK]

REPORT ON VISITING THAI PRIME MINISTER'S ACTIVITIES

BK111502Y Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 11 May 78 BK

[Text] Thai Prime Minister Gen Kriangsak Chamanan and his party, who are in Burma on a friendship visit, accompanied by the Thai ambassador to Burma, called on State Council Secretary Gen San Yu at State Council Office at No 16 Windermere Road at 1000 today. Present with Gen San Yu were State Councillor U Thauang Kyi, Defense Minister Gen Kyaw Htin, the State Council chairman's military assistant Col Tin U and Director General of the State Council Office U Mya Kyaw. The Thai prime minister was accompanied by Deputy Prime Minister Gen Bunchai Bamrungphong, Foreign Minister Dr Uppadit Pachariyangkun, Deputy Interior Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon, Deputy Commerce Minister Prok Amaranan and Secretary General of the Prime Minister's Office Gen Phon Thanaphum.

At 1500, visiting Thai Prime Minister Gen Kriangsak Chamanan and party, accompanied by the Thai ambassador to Burma, called on Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha at the prime minister's office. A nine-member Burmese delegation led by Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha and a nine-member Thai delegation led by Prime Minister Gen Kriangsak Chamanan then discussed matters of common interest in a cordial and frank atmosphere. Present with U Maung Maung Kha were Planning and Finance Minister U Tun Tin, Defense Minister Gen Kyaw Htin, Agriculture and Forestry Minister U Ye Gaung, Trade Minister U Hla Aye, Foreign Minister Brig Gen Myint Maung, Deputy Home and Religious Affairs Minister U Ohn Kyi, Burmese Ambassador to Thailand U Tiaung Hmung, Director General of the Prime Minister's Office U Hla Tint and Director General of the People's Police Force U Shwe Than. The Thai prime minister was accompanied by the deputy prime minister, foreign minister, deputy interior minister, deputy commerce minister, Thai ambassador to Burma, secretary general of the Thai prime minister's office, military chief of staff, director general of the Foreign Ministry Political Department and secretary general of the Narcotics Prevention and Suppression Committee.

The Thai prime minister and party accompanied by Deputy Foreign Minister U Tin Ohn, this morning visited the Martyrs Mausoleum and laid a wreath. They were greeted at the mausoleum by Deputy Information and Culture Minister Co Aung Htay and director general of the Fine Arts Department and his party. After laying a wreath at the tomb of national leader Gen Aung San, the Thai guests proceeded to Shwedagon Pagoda where they offered flowers and incense at a pavilion at the southern gate of the pagoda. They also donated 4,000 kyats and signed the guest book.

Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha feted the Thai prime minister and party at the presidential house on Ahlone Road this evening. The function was attended by the Thai prime minister and his delegation, state councillors, chairman of the central organs of power, ministers, deputy ministers, the dean of the diplomatic corps in Burma, the Thai and Burmese ambassadors, Thai Embassy staff and military and civilian officials.

BRIEFS

PRC CONSTRUCTION STUDY TEAM--A 12-member delegation from the People's Republic of China headed by (Chow Chang), which will make a feasibility study on construction of a 10,000-seat indoor stadium, arrived in Rangoon on the morning of 8 May. The indoor stadium is planned to be constructed at the Kyaikkasan Ground in Rangoon.

[Text] [Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 8 May 78 BK]

PAST YEAR'S NATIONAL DEFENSE EFFORTS REVIEWED

BK120130Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1100 GMT 10 May 78 BK

[Educational program: "Democratic Kampuchea's National Defense Situation From April 1977 to April 1978"]

[Text] What was our national defense situation during the past year? During this period we vigorously and strenuously fought against all enemies--domestic and external--and achieved complete victory.

1. The defense of the western border: This year there were some clashes, but we were in full control of the situation and had no cause for concern. We are now capable of defending this border, and we will be even more capable in the future.

2. The defense of the eastern border: The defense of the eastern border has been a matter of vigorous and strenuous battle because Kampuchea is bordered by Vietnam on the east. The Vietnamese want to take our territory and turn Kampuchea into a satellite, making it part of Vietnam. It was for this reason that during the past year a number of serious and violent battles were fought against the Vietnamese.

During the period from 17 April 1977 to 17 April 1978, fighting took place continuously in small, medium and large-scale battles. The level of fighting actually increased this year. One special feature of the fighting against the Vietnamese was the fact that it had been much more serious than in previous years. This was because, not having their forces inside our country, the Vietnamese had to attack us from outside, and launching attacks from outside requires a larger number of troops.

During this period, especially in November and December--the first phase of their large-scale offensive--the Vietnamese used up to nine crack divisions to attack and break through our eastern border. These nine Vietnamese crack divisions did not include their [word indistinct], regional forces district forces or guerrilla units, just armed forces units. Among these nine divisions were many elite divisions, among them the 9th. The Vietnamese 9th Division was an elite unit during the fighting against the Americans, and was also engaged in the 1977 offensive against us.

In November and December the Vietnamese forces invaded our territory in Svay Rieng, Kompong Cham Khang Kaeut, Takeo and Kampot, as we have reported. The Vietnamese attacks were smashed by our forces. In Kampot, the Vietnamese forces penetrated and remained in our territory for more than a week and then were crushed by our forces. In Svay Rieng, they stayed for about 1 month before being smashed by our forces. In the area of Kompong Cham Khang Kaeut, which includes Ponhea Krek, Memot, Toek Chreou districts, they penetrated and stayed for more than 2 weeks, but were smashed and routed by our forces. In short, we smashed and drove the Vietnamese aggressive forces out of our territory on 6 January 1978, killing and wounding 29,000 of their troops and smashing five of their divisions. Being smashed means being disintegrated, not being able to operate and having to be re-organized.

This was our opening victory in the first phase. At the time we attacked the enemy forces and achieved our first victory, we had not yet properly organized our forces. Like the armed forces of the party Central Committee [kanlang robas kangtoap robas machempak], our forces in each region were not fully organized and prepared for such large-scale fighting and troops and weapons were not yet fully prepared. However, we succeeded in smashing the Vietnamese forces and forced them back across the border on 6 January 1978. This was the first phase in the defeat of the Vietnamese forces.

The Vietnamese force then attacked in the second phase. This phase of their offensive started toward the end of February 1978, and was designed to prepare conditions for smashing us in March and then occupying our Kampuchean territory in April. The Vietnamese wanted to celebrate the Kampuchean new year in place of the Kampuchean people in April. That is why the Vietnamese engaged 11 divisions in this phase, 2 more than in the first phase.

What happened then? As soon as we had achieved our 6 January 1978 victory, we did not let the Vietnamese initiate further attacks against us, but we continued launching attacks against them. We launched a series of attacks until the end of January. We also attacked them in February. The Vietnamese forces became weaker, losing a number of troops. They were forced to send additional troops in order to launch attacks against us. In March, however, the Vietnamese did not have the capability to attack us; instead, we continued to attack them. In March the fighting was serious and fierce, because on some fronts divisions of troops were engaged. Since each front involved a number of divisions, this was by no means a small war.

Even though the Vietnamese suffered defeats in January and February, their defeat in March was much more serious. Because of their heavy defeat in March, the Vietnamese did not have the strength to attack us again in April. The Vietnamese admitted on 30 March that they could not attack and take Kampuchea in one single stroke, because their forces were reduced and insufficient for launching another offensive against Kampuchea. This is why they turned to guerrilla tactics or began using smaller attacks. Their large-scale offensive plan had been defeated so they turned to smaller attacks. But just as they were defeated in their large-scale offensives, they will suffer much more serious losses in their smaller attacks.

But how did we defeat the Vietnamese? On this question, the entire party, army and people share the view that the reason we triumphed over the Vietnamese was because we had earlier defeated the U.S. imperialists, and the Vietnamese were not as powerful as the U.S. imperialists. Even with this in mind, there were still some who maintained that Vietnam was a large country with a population of 50 million. And how could Kampuchea, with its population of only 8 million people, defeat Vietnam? In terms of numbers, we could see that our population was smaller than Vietnam. How then did we defeat the Vietnamese? We defeated them because we had to defeat them. This is the main point. We have not yet discussed our methods. It was absolutely necessary for us to fight to defend the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Kampuchea. We must live independently and by ourselves. We cannot afford to live under subjugation. This was the stand of victory. This was not a stand of submission, but a stand of victory and significance for us.

On the basis of this stand, we drew up the plan of our fight, we implemented the people's war and effectively implemented the combat plan in order to defeat the enemy. The party instructed that we must try to destroy as many of the enemy as possible and to preserve our forces to the maximum. We were small in number and we had to attack a larger force. Therefore, we had to preserve our forces to the maximum and try to kill as many of the enemy as possible. This was our slogan. In terms of numbers, one of us had to kill 30 Vietnamese. If we could implement that plan, we would certainly win. We would defeat Vietnam, regardless of its size. Any country which dares to aggress against Kampuchea will be defeated if we abide by this plan. So far, we have succeeded in implementing this slogan of 1 against 30; that is to say, we lose 1 man against 30 Vietnamese. Thus, our losses are one thirtieth of those of the Vietnamese.

Using these figures, 1 Kampuchean soldier is equal to 30 Vietnamese soldiers. Then how many Vietnamese are equal to 10 Kampuchean soldiers? The answer must be 300. And 100 Kampucheans are equal to 3,000 Vietnamese; and 1 million Kampucheans are equal to 30 million Vietnamese. If we have 2 million troops, there should be 60 million Vietnamese. For this reason, 2 million troops should be more than enough to fight the Vietnamese, because Vietnam only has 50 million inhabitants. We do not need 8 million people. We need only 2 million troops to crush the 50 million Vietnamese; and we still would have 6 million people left. We must formulate our combat line in this manner in order to achieve victory.

This is the combat line to be implemented on the battlefield. We must absolutely implement the slogan of 1 against 30. If we cannot implement this slogan, we will not achieve victory. This matter does not concern only the armed forces, the entire party, army and people must become fully aware of these lines, views and stand.

How well did we implement this combat line in achieving victory? In brief, the 1 against 30 target was attained. We would like to emphasize that the Vietnamese suffered defeats in their attacks against us in November and December. They were also defeated in their attacks launched in February, March and April.

How will they attack us in the future, and how will we handle it? We must look at the prospects. In order to do this we must review past events and look into the future. Did the Vietnamese succeed in beating us? They have wanted to turn Kampuchea into their satellite since 1930. In 1945 we joined in the fight against the French. The Vietnamese then tried to conquer and annex Kampuchea the easy way. Did they succeed then? No, they did not. Did the Vietnamese succeed in conquering Kampuchea in 1950, 1960, 1970 and 1975? No, they did not. For this reason, we should not adopt a defeatist view. We must review our history. Have the Vietnamese succeeded in swallowing Kampuchea? No. They wanted to swallow us in 1970, but they could not. They entered into negotiations in 1973 in an attempt to swallow us, but they did not succeed. They again tried in 1975. Their plan consisted of capturing Prey Nokor [Cambodian name for Ho Chi Minh City] first and then attacking Phnom Penh in order to impose their control over us. Again they were a step behind Kampuchea. Kampuchea achieved victory over them. After our victory, the Vietnamese tried to stage a coup d'etat, and attacked us; again they were defeated. They were defeated in 1975, 1976 and again in 1977. Their April 1978 attack was also defeated.

So, we should read history and be fully confident. We must not believe the lies and confusion of other people who wonder how we, with only 8 million people can defeat Vietnam with its 50 million people. We must not believe that we cannot defeat Vietnam just because we have approximately 100,000 troops against Vietnam's 1 million. They thought so, but they did not understand the historic conditions in which we had scored past victories and because they did not understand the plan that led us to victory.

What was our plan and how did it solve the problems? The Vietnamese have almost 1 million troops. How did we solve this problem in order to achieve victory in our fight. What was the solution to the problem of using a small force to defeat a larger force? It was necessary that the smaller force know how to use effectively the power it had to defeat the larger force, as we mentioned earlier--that is to say, 1 against 30. If we can use one against 30, we will certainly win, even if this fight lasts 700 years or more. But, if we do not adopt this line, we will not win. Therefore, we must:

1. Be resolutely determined to defend our territory. Defending Kampuchean territory means defending the Kampuchean race. If the Vietnamese succeed in conquering the country, the Kampuchean race will be completely destroyed within about 30 years. So it is imperative that we defend Kampuchea.

2. Be confident we can defeat the Vietnamese.

3. How do we defeat them? We must understand and know how to use a small force to defeat a larger force. We must use 1 against 30. This is just a number fixed by the party, but in concrete terms, some of our comrades could fight 1 against 10. We would certainly win with 1 against 10 or 1 against 5. Some of our people have already fought 1 against 20 and some have even tried to fight 1 against 50 or 1 against 100. They had no problem and were victorious. This is the combat plan.

To implement the combat plan is to apply the science of people's war to solve the problem, because we must use our smaller force to defeat a larger one. We achieved victory because we properly solved this problem. This is what happened in the past and it is happening now.

What must we do in the future? We must:

1. Believe we will be able to continue to fight as successfully as we have in the past.

2. Have confidence in the implementation of the same combat plan--1 against 30. Some of our units must fight 1 against 40 and others must try 1 against 50.

The Vietnamese are facing difficult conditions; that is why they have suffered military, political, economic and diplomatic defeats. The entire world knows that Vietnam has aggressed against Kampuchea; everyone says this.

The fighting in the future will remain tough; however, we are prepared for it. During these past 3 or 4 months of fighting the Vietnamese aggressors, our armed forces have developed tremendously, increasing fourfold. This has been the first change.

The second change has been the fact that the number of cadres has increased. In order to develop the armed forces, it is necessary to have cadres. After 1 or 2 months of fighting our cadres can handle battalions. After the same period of time those who were in battalions can command regiments and those who were in regiments can command divisions. We have used our army cadres in the development of our armed forces throughout the country. That is why our armed forces are in control of the situation from (Kantuy Neak) area [words indistinct]. From the tip of Ratanakiri down to Ratanakiri, Mondolkiri, Kratie, Snuol, Memot, Prey Veng, Romeas Hek, Prey Veng again, Kandal, Takeo and Kampot. We can smash an enemy regiment attacking us on one front in 1 or 2 days.

In brief, our armed forces are powerful. In some areas, our armed forces attack the enemy like thunderbolts. Why are our armed forces so powerful? It is because we have powerful army cadres. Powerful army cadres make for powerful combatants because combatants are under the guidance of the cadres. These cadres are powerful because they are army cadres who have been properly selected in accordance with the lines set by the party and who implement the plans of pure army cadres. These cadres are extremely powerful. They are powerful, but they never engage in battle without serious planning. They are powerful and can fight effectively. They have succeeded in preserving their forces to the maximum and in destroying a large number of enemy troops.

The Vietnamese invaded our territory. They penetrated into Svay Rieng, including Prasot, Chantrea, Kompong Rou and Samraong districts. In Kompong Cham, they entered Momot, Toek Chreou and Ponhea Krek districts. In Takeo, they penetrated into Kaoh Andet and Kirivong districts. In Kampot, they thrust into Kompong Trach district in November and December. We pushed them back. But even after we drove them off, we kept attacking them. [ords indistinct] we did not use large forces; we used crack forces to smash the enemy. With this performance, there should be no concern about annexation of our territory by the Vietnamese.

These combat plans are extremely effective; therefore, we should implement and maintain them. The determining factors--the party cadres and army cadres--must maintain these plans. If we do not follow these plans, many of our forces will be destroyed.

Our victory over the Vietnamese is regarded as a great victory equal to that achieved over the U.S. imperialists. Vietnam has worn the label of revolution, and it is known throughout the world as a powerful country. The Vietnamese armed forces have until now been regarded as the fourth most powerful armed forces in the world. We do not regard the Vietnamese armed forces in this manner.

In brief, as far as national defense is concerned, we have scored a significant achievement. We have done our national defense duty through stubborn and strenuous fighting. After achieving victory in the fight against the U.S. imperialists, our forces showed themselves strongly during the fighting against the Vietnamese. The Vietnamese have used large numbers of forces. In the first phase, they used 9 divisions, and later 11 divisions. This is a large number of troops. This is a big war and our forces have achieved a great and wonderful victory. This proves that our forces fight like thunderbolts. Our comrades have never hesitated.

In order to attack the enemy like thunderbolts they have adhered first to a strong and resolute stand; second, to the correct combat plans; and third, to the concept of the permanent presence of commanders in their units and on the battlefields. Unit commanders must be present on the spot in order to grasp the situation on the battlefields, such as on the battlefronts in Kampot, Takeo and the eastern fronts. The commanding officers must be always present so that whenever the enemy attacks, we will know immediately and order the units to counterattack. And after the enemy forces are smashed, we can organize the units for immediate pursuit. As the enemy forces flee, we can order our groups and units to follow them. We can follow and attack the enemy forces until they are routed and forced back across the border. This is what we call the thunderbolt attack.

This system of command will never lose a battle. It will always win because it allows up to the minute monitoring from first-hand reports of the situation. But this system does not study the situation only through reports; it is aware of the location of each battalion, and each enemy position. Whenever a question on the situation is asked, no one in the unit is at rest--everyone is in motion. The command is always aware of the position and location of the 1st Battalion, the 2d Battalion, the 3d Battalion and of the enemy position. It knows how the 3d Battalion is progressing at the front, how it attacks and pursues the enemy. It also knows how far and in what direction the 1st Battalion must move. All forces are permanently on alert. The enemy cannot resist, because our command operates in this manner.

When this system of command is in operation, orders from the division command to regiments, to battalions and to companies are not needed. If we have to wait for reports from platoons to companies, from companies to battalions, from battalions to regiments and from regiments to the division command, and then if orders from the division command have to go through the same number of levels, we will give the enemy forces time to prepare attacks against us. While we are drawing up plans, the enemy forces are ready to attack us again.

Thus we can see that the command of effective cadres is an important factor. This is true in both the army and the economy. We should not wait until the dam bursts to gather people to contain the water. We should work in the same way in regard to the economy, that is, we must always be in control of the situation and prepared. For this reason, we must have a firm belief in our masses, our armed forces, our party, our line of people's war and in our combat lines. Whenever the enemy, from far or near, conducts propaganda campaigns to deceive us, intimidate us and make us fear them, we must counter-act them. We must not allow these germs to attack the masses, our party or our armed forces.

We must purify our armed forces, our party and the people in order to continue fighting the enemy in defense of Kampuchean territory and the Kampuchean race, for if we fail to do so, our race will disappear. Do we want to see the end of the Kampuchean race? If we do not try to defend our territory, we will lose it and our race. The Vietnamese would bring in 1 or 2 million of their people into our country every year, then we would lose our territory and our race would be completely swallowed up. This is our belief.

The cadres in our party, government ministries, offices and army will gain maturity in battle. The fact that the Vietnamese have attacked and aggressed against us has strengthened our revolution and rendered our armed forces and people even more powerful.

Do you appreciate the people's anger which has been reflected in the interviews and radio broadcasts? What about the voices of the old men and women who talk over the radio? What about their angry voices? We must study and understand how angry our people and the youth on the frontline are, both male and female.

All of them are filled with indignation, because they are the direct victims of the enemy's acts. The Vietnamese thought that they would gain through what they have done, but in fact their acts have only served to heighten the flames of anger among our people and our armed forces, thus strengthening our revolution. They could not weaken our revolution. They would have weakened our revolution if we had surrendered, but instead of surrendering we have become even stronger. We have been able to defend our country and will be able to do anything. However, we can only carry out our construction task provided that Kampuchea is preserved. If we lose Kampuchea, what will become of our national construction work? Thus, as we have succeeded in defending Kampuchea, we will certainly be able to do anything.

DEFENSE MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON DOMESTIC, FOREIGN ISSUES

Refugees, U.S., Cambodian Relations

BK120858Y Bangkok BAN MUANG in Thai 12 May 78 pp 1, 16 BK

[Text] Defense Minister Gen Lek Naeomali granted a press interview on 11 May after attending the plowing ceremony at Sanam Luang. He told journalists that during U.S. Vice President Mondale's visit, Thailand requested a bigger loan from the United States for the purchase of weapons for the armed forces. Thailand asked that the loan be increased from \$30 million to \$50 million, if possible. He said Mondale assured him that he would bring Thailand's request to the U.S. Government's attention. Final approval would be made by the U.S. Congress.

Regarding the refugee problem, General Lek said U.S. policy was to give us more assistance, but the result of the discussions during Mondale's visit would first have to be brought to the U.S. Government's attention. The United States will inform us later how many refugees it can take from us annually.

Asked whether security measures would be intensified on the border to cope with more frequent Cambodian attacks, the defense minister said adequate measures had already been taken by the army and air force. He admitted, however, that better security measures should be provided for the people in the face of growing threats from Cambodia.

Asked when Cambodian Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary would visit Thailand, General Lek said he did not know for sure. He said the military was supplying the Foreign Ministry with facts and data about the Thai-Cambodian border situation all the time and if the Cambodian deputy prime minister visits Thailand we will have topics ready to discuss with him. He noted that each side is aware of the real problem.

U.S. Military Aid

BK120922Y Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 12 May 78 p 3 BK

["Two Minute Column": Interview with Defense Minister Gen Lek Naeomali--date not given]

[Text] [Question] There was a report that, during the U.S. vice president's visit, Thailand request nuclear-equipped aircraft from the United States and the United States wants to have Indochinese refugees permanently settled here as well as to retain its communication system at Ko Kha.

[Answer] There is no truth to that. You can write that down. Where did you get such groundless information? Did you make it up yourself? You probably imagined it.

[Question] What about the report on the U.S. desire to retain its communications system?

[Answer] It belongs to us. It does not belong to the United States. What you have said is inaccurate.

USSR, PRC Relations

BK120904Y Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 12 May 78 pp 1, 12 BK

[Excerpt] Defense Minister Gen Lek Naeomali said during an interview on 11 May that an exchange of Thai military attaches with China is underway. China has already given us the name of the person it has selected. Thailand will appoint a military attache for China, and that person like the Chinese attache will have the rank of colonel.

General Lek said a Soviet military attache to Thailand is also coming but Thailand has not chosen its military attache to the Soviet Union yet.

MILITARY OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON CAMBODIAN BORDER SITUATION

BK120210Y Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 11 May 78 pp 1, 12 BK

[Text] Deputy Army Commander in Chief Gen Yot Thephatsadin Na Ayutthaya granted an interview at his Suan Phuttan residence on 10 May. He said that governmental politics and the military are inseparable. Meanwhile, development of the armed forces must continue; otherwise, we will be at a disadvantage relative to the other side. "It is not correct to say that the use of the armed forces is nowadays outdated. If we do not pay attention to our armed forces, one day we will be defeated," General Yot said. Weapons improvement makes the armed forces more efficient in defending the country and protecting the people.

Commenting on the Thai-Cambodian border situation, General Yot said that three groups are involved--the Siem organization, communist insurgents and the Khmer Rouge. None of these groups wants Thailand to have relations with Cambodia. He noted that clashes occur each time there is a move to hold talks between the two countries. He has instructed officials to construct more bunkers in the Aranyaprathet border area and improve intelligence gathering. However, he does not consider the border incidents serious. "If they fire on us, we must fire back. This is a rule of combat. There is nothing to worry about. The border situation will have no effect on the planned bilateral talks," General Yot said.

DRUG ISSUE DISCUSSED WITH DUTCH JUSTICE MINISTER

BK110930Y Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 10 May 78 BK

[Text] Justice Minister of the Netherlands J. De Ruiter and his party, accompanied by Dutch Ambassador to Thailand F. Van Dongen, paid a courtesy call today at 1115 on Deputy Prime Minister Sunthon Hongladarom at Government House for official consultations on narcotic problems.

The deputy prime minister explained to the group Thailand's problem regarding the large number of hilltribes people in the north of Thailand who cultivate opium and the government's efforts to make these people switch to other crops such as coffee, beans and fruits through the crops substitution project launched by the government and supported by the United Nations.

They also discussed the suppression of narcotic traffickers. The deputy prime minister told the group that the Government of Thailand is seriously implementing this policy and is trying to educate the hilltribes people in order to make them aware of the danger of drug addiction. It is trying to prevent addiction among youths. However, this will take time, he told them.

The deputy prime minister also discussed bilateral relations, particularly trade with the Dutch justice minister, as well as the economic situation in Thailand. The deputy prime minister informed the group of the government's efforts in assisting the rural people and making them self-reliant and in narrowing the gap between the rich and the poor.

Also present at the meeting were Police Maj Gen Chaowalit Yotmani and Sathit Thoetsathiarasak, deputy secretaries general of the Narcotics Prevention and Suppression Committee.

NATION REVIEW URGES KRIANGSAK TO EMPHASIZE DOMESTIC ISSUES

BK120120Y Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 12 May 78 p 2 BK

[Editorial: "Domestic Policy Appears To Be Taking Back Seat"]

[Text] The Kriangsak Chamanan government has been in power for 6 months and that is a long enough period of time to assess its successes and failures. After a year of misrule the people were ready when the coup was staged last October, and no government came into power with so much public support. Gen Kriangsak and his cabinet used this support wisely in the beginning and the programme of national reconciliation was almost an instant success. For a year the country had been driven by divisiveness and the unity this government has brought is still a proud feather in its cap.

But at the same time, Gen Kriangsak had to face problems with the Indochinese countries and he addressed himself to them with great verve and imagination. A lot was achieved in relations with both Laos and Vietnam, but Cambodia has proved a hard nut to crack despite repeated overtures of friendship.

From then on the Kriangsak government seems to have turned more to foreign policy despite one well-judged foray into domestic economics. This was made when the government banned some and increased the import duty on several luxury items. This was a highly beneficial move from the point of view of the people in the middle and lower income brackets but it was offset--to some extent at least--by the increase in oil prices at the same time.

Emphasis on domestic policy-making seems to have eased since then but there has been a flurry of activity in foreign affairs. Gen Kriangsak toured the four capitals of ASEAN members and then he went on a highly successful trip to the People's Republic of China. Right now he is in Burma and it is rumoured that he is contemplating visits to Washington, Moscow and Tokyo.

As far as we can see Thailand has no great difficulties in new relations with other countries, big or small, but it appears as if foreign policy is taking precedence over domestic policy when actually it should be the other way around. To us it appears as if domestic affairs are left to the bureaucrats to be followed up in a routine way.

What we are talking about is not the smooth working of the bureaucratic machinery which now exists but about policy-making and implementation. We are referring to such major reforms long overdue like land reform, but the government seems to have shelved it. Crime suppression is another area we would like to mention since all reports indicate that the crime rate is mounting. Even the revision of the import duty on foreign films, according to us, is an important matter since it deprives the ordinary man of cheap family entertainment.

We could elaborate this list but it will be pointing out areas where policy changes are needed of which the government is quite aware. The government has not very much time left, just about a year according to the interim constitution and, since it has shown that it has guts and is prepared to move strongly to assist the people in the lower income bracket, we urge it strongly to make further efforts to cash in on the goodwill it has for the benefit of the country and the people as a whole.

ECONOMIC OFFICIAL LISTS PROJECTS TO RECEIVE U.S. AID

BK110340Y Bangkok POST in English 11 May 78 p 3 BK

[Text] U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale has pledged technical and financial assistance to Thailand for six projects during his visit here last week, said Mr Krit Sombatsiri, secretary-general of the National Economic and Social Development Board. [NESDB] Following are the six projects:

Integrated rural development project. Mr Krit said that the NESDB was working out the details of this project, which will combine the grouping of farmers for production and marketing and the securing of water resources. After completing the details, the project will be submitted to the USAID for consideration, he added.

Solar energy. Mr Krit said that the United States would assign a team of experts in solar energy to Thailand soon to work closely with the National Energy Authority and the Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand.

Survey of water resources. The NESDB secretary-general said that Thailand was seeking 20-30 million baht from the United States to finance a feasibility survey of water resources for rural development. Details are being worked out by the NESDB.

Project to translate signals from weather satellite for use in weather forecast and agricultural planning.

Evacuation of Indochinese refugees in Thailand. The interior and foreign ministries are making preparations for the resettling of the Indochinese refugees to the United States.

Cooperation in narcotics suppression.

SECURITY OFFICIAL CLAIMS MEDIA UNDERMINING NATION'S IMAGE

BK111003Y Bangkok SIANG PUANGCHON in Thai 11 May 78 pp 1, 16 BK

[Text] The deputy secretary general of the National Security Council, Lieutenant Commander Prasong Sunsiri, has accused irresponsible foreign news agencies of undermining the image of Thailand through their news reports and said the Thai press is being infiltrated by both rightist and leftist elements, especially by the Communist Party of Thailand. He made this statement during a panel discussion at the Narai Hotel on 10 May, while discussing the national education policy. Other people participating in the discussion were the director general of the Public Relations Department, president of the Board of Television, president of the Reporters Association of Thailand and president of the Movie Producers Association of Thailand.

Lieutenant Commander Prasong said that Thailand-based foreign news agencies, including TASS, PRAVDA, HSINHUA as well as private news agencies--AP, AFP and UPI--are responsible for the unfavorable image of Thailand in the eyes of the world. Those news agencies operate outside the government's control, and their reports are further disseminated by Thai journalists.

Commenting on the press in Thailand, the deputy secretary general of the National Security Council classified Thai newspapers in three categories: the rightist conservative newspapers, the left-leaning newspapers and those displaying no particular political tendency but which sway with the situation for the sake of commercial gain. He said the Thai press is infiltrated by both rightist and leftist elements, especially by the Communist Party of Thailand.

Some journalists, he said, may have had good intentions regarding the country in the beginning, but given the Communist Party's infiltration, their intentions have been sidetracked and turned to serve the interests of the Communist Party. He said the press was most heavily infiltrated during the period between the 14 October incident and the 6 October coup. There were as many as 14 press associations, only 5 of them large ones. There is still disunity within the press circle. Journalists cannot control one another and are sometimes irresponsible in their news presentation with regard to national security.

VOPT RADIO CRITICIZES SOVIET INTRUSION IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

BK111126Y Voice of the People of Thailand [Clandestine] in Thai to Thailand 1000 GMT 10 May 78 BK]

[Unattributed article: "The Soviet Union Expands Its Influence in Southeast Asia In a Contest for Hegemony With the United States"]

[Text] Southeast Asia is situated between the Pacific and Indian Oceans. The Strait of Malacca, which links the Pacific and Indian Oceans and has strategic importance, also lies in this region. The Soviet social imperialists have long sought to dominate Southeast Asia in a contest with the U.S. imperialists. However, everyone knows that the U.S. imperialists have extended their influence over the Southeast Asian countries since the end of World War II.

The people of Southeast Asia have continuously pursued the struggle, particularly the armed struggle for national liberation from the superpowers' influence.

By voicing strong opposition to the 1971 proposal to make Southeast Asia a zone of peace and neutrality, the Soviet social imperialists have proposed the so-called Asian collective security system with the hope of using this scheme to dominate Southeast Asia in place of the U.S. imperialists. The Soviet Union has also attempted to turn the Strait of Malacca into an international waterway so that its warships can pass through freely without permission from the countries which now have sovereignty over the strait.

As it has done in other parts of the world, the Soviet Union is using the plan of providing loans and assistance, establishing joint investment and trade ventures and ostentatiously sending its commercial and fishing ships for repairs, all in an attempt to dominate and interfere in this region. Meanwhile, the KGB has sent its men to spy on political, military and economic secrets and conduct subversive activities in the Southeast Asian countries.

The Soviet Union opened a branch of the Narodny Bank in Singapore 10 years ago and used this bank to establish close ties with Singapore businessmen, exploit the economy and dominate the politics of that country. In 1976, the Soviet Union announced that it would reduce the bank's activities, but it then sent the vice president of the bank's head office to serve as manager of the Singapore branch to collect more savings from Singaporeans.

In 1976, the capital of the Soviet bank ranked third in Singapore and its loans in Singapore stood at 1,956 million. The Soviet Union has also set up a joint fishing venture with Singapore to facilitate its efforts to control Singapore's seaports. Soviet fishing boats can move freely in Singapore territorial waters and their numbers are increasing.

The Soviet Union has provided deep sea fishing training to Singapore fishermen to boost its popularity among Singaporeans. The Soviet Union sent more ships for repairs in Singapore in 1977 when the ship repair industry in Singapore was in a recession. According to available statistics, in 1976 the Soviet Union paid Singapore \$20 million for ship repair work and \$46 million in 1977.

The Soviet Government has openly announced that it sends many ships for repairs in Singapore because it is located along a very important international navigation route. This means the Soviet Union is trying to create suitable conditions for its efforts to control this navigation route.

The Soviet Union is also trying to extend its influence to Malaysia. Soviet ships have been transporting goods from Malaysia to the Soviet Union for many years, sensing a dispute between Malaysia and the Far East Shipping Conference over freight rates and the proportion of rubber loading, the Soviet Union suggested to Malaysia that it carry Malaysian rubber to European markets. Consequently, it opened its Malaysia-Europe shipping company in June of last year with an office in Kuala Lumpur.

The Soviet Union is trying to use so-called assistance to extend its influence to Malaysia. In 1977, it proposed a joint investment venture in compliance with the agreement on technical cooperation in the field of natural and synthetic rubber. The Soviet Union wants Malaysia to supply it with samples of rubber sheets of various types, rubber latex and equipment for the rubber industry with the hope of controlling the natural rubber industry which is the backbone of Malaysia's economy. It has also proposed assistance for the construction of powerplants, expansion of hydroelectric projects, surveys for oil and mineral resources, geological research and the expansion of seaports.

The Soviet Union is also trying to foster its influence in the Philippines through so-called so-called assistance and investment. The Soviet Union has set up a Soviet-Philippines joint shipping venture, sending a large number of ships to that country. According to statistics from the company, 10 percent of the country's export goods use the services of that joint shipping venture. The Soviet Union has proposed assistance to the Philippines, both for the construction of a nuclear powerplant and a nuclear reactor in a contest with the United States, offering loans with interest rates lower than those offered by the United States, as well as for the mining of uranium.

The Soviet Union has also long been attempting to extend its influence to Thailand. It tries to create close ties with high-level government officials by giving assistance through international organizations, granting scholarships for Thai officials to observe technical developments in Moscow, interfering in workers and students' activities, building up relations with politicians and certain student groups, and giving financial support to certain bookstores through the Soviet Embassy staff and TASS office. The Soviet Union provides low-interest loans through various banks to establish relations with Thai businessmen, bankers and politicians at all levels and tries to use these people as political tools or seize the firms of those with unpaid loans.

Moreover, the Soviet Union supports those in political groups who were betrayed by the United States and uses them as its power base, proposing military assistance to the reactionary ruling group in exchange for the privilege of constructing military bases or the use of Thailand's seaports for military purpose.

The Soviet Union in anticipation of a conflict between the ruling class and the United States or a rift within the ruling class itself, is waiting for the opportunity to approach the anti-U.S. side to get rid of U.S. influence. These are only a few examples of decreased Soviet activities in its contest with the United States for hegemony in Thailand.

The peoples of Southeast Asia, including Thailand, who have bitter experiences of U.S. imperialist influence and aggression and who are now waging a struggle against the U.S. imperialists, will never allow Soviet social imperialists to extend their influence to this region to replace the U.S. imperialists. They will consolidate forces to resolutely oppose and resist the two superpowers efforts at hegemony and will overthrow the reactionary oppressing governments.

BRIEFS

BURMESE WORKERS--Deputy Interior Minister Damri Noimani told the press recently that all foreign workers must leave Ranong by the end of this year. Mine workers reportedly prefer hiring illegal Burmese immigrants, claiming that Burmese workers have more fortitude than the Thai workers. As a matter of fact, mine operators hire Burmese workers because they can pay the Burmese workers at a rate lower than that paid to Thai workers. The moving out of Burmese workers in Ranong is to be carried out in three successive groups, with the first group scheduled to leave Thai soil in June this year. All will be out by the end of this year. [Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 8 May 78 BK]

EEC TRADE BALANCE--Thailand had a favorable trade balance of 1.897 billion baht with the EEC in 1977, according to the Department of Business Economics. The report said that the country's favorable trade balance with the Netherlands--over 8.3 billion baht--offset the effect of the trade deficit which Thailand had with the remaining eight members of the EEC last year. Thailand's exports to the EEC were valued at 15.574 billion baht, as against imports of 13.676 billion baht. [all figures as heard] [Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 9 May 78 BK]

RICE EXPORT QUOTAS--The Commerce Ministry has reintroduced monthly quotas for rice shipments to the three traditional rice markets--Hong Kong, Singapore and Malaysia. The monthly quotas beginning this month are: Hong Kong 10,000 tons, Singapore 7,000 tons and Malaysia 1,000 tons. However, the ministry announced that individual exporters will be allowed to export a maximum of 800 tons to Hong Kong and 600 tons to Singapore each month, whereas no limitation has been placed on individual exporters to Malaysia, so long as the total amount does not exceed 1,000 tons in any 1 month. [Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 9 May 78 BK]

NATIONAL PETROLEUM AUTHORITY--The establishment of the National Petroleum Authority of Thailand (NPAT), aimed at boosting the country's petroleum industry, received cabinet's approval yesterday. The bill to set up the NPAT, proposed by the Defence Ministry, will be forwarded to the national legislative body soon for final approval. The NPAT, which will be given the status of a state enterprise, will include all government offices concerned with petroleum and oil business. It will be responsible for the survey, production, transportation and distribution of petroleum. [Excerpt] [Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 10 May 78 p 1 BK]

REPORTAGE ON CONCLUSION OF FOURTH VGFTU CONGRESS

10 May Evening Session

OW111257Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 10 May 78 OW

[Excerpt] On the evening of 10 May the Fourth Congress of the Vietnam General Federation of Trade Unions [VGFTU] continued its plenum at the Ba Dinh conference hall. The presidium reported that the congress received many letters and greetings messages from trade union organizations in fraternal socialist countries and other friendly countries throughout the world. The congress also received letters and messages from the Vietnam Socialist Party, the Vietnam Democratic Party, and trade unions, factories, enterprises, construction sites, and individuals throughout Vietnam.

The delegates to the congress heard reports by the following comrades: Doan Manh Hong, secretary of the Haiphong Cement Factory Trade Union; Nguyen Van Thanh, secretary of the trade union at the Vietnam state-private soap enterprise of Ho Chi Minh City; Truong Thi Chi, Tay minority national; Bac Si, member of the Standing Committee of the Cao Lang Federation of Trade Unions; Pham Thi Thu Loan, secretary of the Minh Hai Federation of Trade Unions; (Huong Chuoc), mechanical engineer at the Dong Nai vukyno factory; Le Viet Tam, secretary of the Nam Tho Construction Material Trade Union in Binh Tri Thien Province; Nguyen Bo, assistant secretary of the Dong Hung District Trade Union, Thai Binh Province; Nguyen Thi Nam, head of the production team of the Viet Thang textile factory, Ho Chi Minh City; and other comrades.

VNA Report on Closing

OW111657Y Hanoi VNA in English 1551 GMT 11 May 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 11 May (VNA)--The Fourth National Congress of Vietnamese Trade Unions closed this afternoon after four days' seating.

Addressing the congress, Premier Pham Van Dong, representative of the government council, warmly praised the great achievements of the working class and the trade union organization. He raised important questions concerning the historic mission of the Vietnamese working class in the new stage. He stressed the working class' responsibility and vanguard role in the socialist revolution and in the building of socialism in Vietnam.

The congress elected a new Central Committee of the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions (VCTU) composed of 155 members including 34 women, 26 technicians, 8 minority nationals and 25 heroes, heroines and frontrank workers. The congress adopted a resolution on the situation and the trade unions' tasks in the coming period and the new constitution of the VCTU.

In his closing speech, president of the presidium of the congress Nguyen Van Linh remarked: "After four days of diligent and intense work, the 4th Congress of the Vietnamese Trade Unions has concluded with success".

He said: "We sincerely thank the delegation of the World Federation of Trade Unions, the trade union delegations of brotherly socialist countries and other friendly countries for having attended, or sent congratulatory messages to the congress. Your presence and beautiful congratulations are vivid expressions of the pure spirit of international solidarity and constitute a strong encouragement to the Vietnamese working class and people in their steady advance toward the successful building of socialism."

Appreciating the results of the congress, Nguyen Van Linh said: "The greatest success of our congress consists in its unanimously passing the resolution on the situation and tasks of the Vietnamese trade unions in the period of socialist revolution. Our congress has highlighted its determination to arouse an ebullient and continuous movement of revolutionary acts among workers and employees and, through this movement, build an ever growing contingent of workers strong in all fields, so that it may play its role as the main force, the vanguard of the revolution. Our congress has affirmed the necessity to rapidly build and consolidate the TU organization at all levels, especially at the grassroots, and direct its activities to practical objectives so that it becomes more and more worthy of its role as the solid and trustworthy mainstay of the state, the link between the party and the masses. The congress has also elected the new Central Committee of the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions whose membership represents trade union activities in all fields."

"These enormous successes," Nguyen Van Linh continued, "stem from the fact that our congress has been enlightened by the resolution of the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party and has benefited from the very solicitous and concrete guidance of the party Central Committee's Political Bureau and Secretariat; that it has received constructive ideas from millions of TU members and benefited from the active participation of our foreign delegates."

"The great success of the congress will certainly create a new development in the revolutionary movement of the Vietnamese working class. We are determined to translate the resolution of our congress into reality, launch vigorous and widespread emulation movements for labour and production to build socialism with industry and thrift, with a view to overfulfilling the 1978 state plan and contributing to the successful fulfillment of the 1976-1980 five-year plan."

The congress closed in the majestic strains of the "Internationale."

11 May Banquet

OW111637Y Hanoi VNA in English 1610 GMT 11 May 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 11 May (VNA)--The Central Committee of the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions (VCTU) gave a banquet here tonight to welcome the success of the Fourth National Trade Union Congress.

The banquet was attended by Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam; Nguyen Huu Tho, vice president of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam; Truong Chinh, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the National Assembly Standing Committee; Le Thanh Nghi, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee and vice premier; Tran Quoc Hoan, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee; To Huu, alternate Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee; Huynh Tan Phat, vice premier; Hoang Quoc Viet, president of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front [VFF]; and other leading officials of the party Central Committee, the National Assembly Standing Committee, the government council and the VFF Central Committee and representatives of mass organizations.

Ibrahim Zakaria, head of the World Federation of Trade Unions delegation, and other foreign delegates to the congress also attended.

Nguyen Van Linh, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee, on behalf of the new Central Committee of the VCTU, expressed his sincere thanks to the Vietnamese party and state leaders and the foreign trade union delegations for their contributions to the brilliant success of the congress.

Report on Final Resolution

OW111601Y Hanoi VNA in English 1532 GMT 11 May 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 11 May (VNA)--The Fourth National Trade Union Congress called on Vietnamese workers and public employees today to push forward the emulation movement to surpass the second five-year plan (1976-1980). In its resolution adopted at the closing session today, the congress says:

"Under the correct and creative leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam and upholding the two banners of national independence and socialism, during the past 20 years and more the revolutionary movement of Vietnamese workers, labourers and trade unions has recorded very important achievements. These have been worthy contributions to the success of the entire people and army in discharging the double strategic task laid down by the third party congress: 'to carry out the socialist revolution in the north and to struggle for the liberation of the south in order to achieve national reunification and independence and democracy in the whole country.'"

The resolution reviews the successes of Vietnamese workers and other labouring people in both zones during the anti-U.S. resistance war and since national reunification. It stresses: "These achievements are due to the correct line and the close leadership of the party and of the solicitous care of our beloved President Ho Chi Minh and the other party leaders for the trade unions, and are a result of the trade union's firm grasp of its class and mass character and the allround combination of its double function--educating and mobilizing workers and public employees and participating in managerial work. These achievements were also made possible thanks to the cooperation and help of the state, to coordination with the Ho Chi Minh Communist Trade Union, the Vietnam Women's Union and the other organizations in the Vietnam Fatherland Front, and to the sympathy and support of the international workers and trade union movement.

The resolution continues: "On behalf of the trade unions and the labouring people throughout the country, the congress sincerely thanks the working class and the trade union organizations of the Soviet Union, China and other socialist countries, the World Federation of Trade Unions and the working class and the trade union organizations in other countries for their considerable support and precious assistance to the Vietnamese people's anti-U.S. resistance and national construction efforts at present."

The trade unions' general tasks in the present stage are defined as follows: "Improve capacity and bring into play the right to socialist collective mastery of workers and public employees, stimulate a broad revolutionary movement to successfully implement the general line of socialist revolution in Vietnam, combine economic building with the consolidation of national defence, constantly enhance revolutionary vigilance and stand ready to defend the country.

"Simultaneously carry out the three revolutions--in the relations of production, in science and techniques and in ideology and culture--of which the scientific and technical revolution is the kingpin, work to strengthen the socialist relations of production in the north and complete socialist transformation in the south, launch emulation drives for productive labour to build socialism with industry and thrift in order to promote agriculture and carry out socialist industrialization on the national scale with the immediate objective of fulfilling and over-fulfilling the second five-year (1976-1980) plan.

"Care for and protect the legitimate interests of workers and public employees, train and foster trade union cadres, improve the organizational capacity and working methods of the trade unions, promote their activities and their capacity in the management of the economy and state affairs and in the control of state operations.

"Help strengthen the solidarity and unity of the international trade union and workers' movement against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and for the working people's interests, peace, national independence, democracy and socialism."

Proceeding from their general task, the trade unions must strive to fulfil the following concrete tasks in the coming years:

1. Launch a revolutionary emulation movement for productive labour among workers and public employees, to build socialism with industry and thrift with a view to raising labour productivity and fulfilling and overfulfilling the state plan.
2. Step up the workers and employees' emulation movement to serve agriculture.
3. Organize and step-by-step improve the life of workers and public employees, to expand the welfare schemes for their benefit and protect their legitimate interests.
4. Mobilize workers and public employees to take an active part in completing the transformation of the old relations of production in the south.
5. Actively participate in improving the management of factories and the state with a view to consolidating and perfecting the socialist relations of production.
6. Assist the political, cultural, technical and professional education of workers and public employees.
7. Actively contribute to strengthening the solidarity among working people and trade unions throughout the world in the struggle for the working people's interests and for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.
8. Improve working methods and build strong trade unions.

The resolution concludes: The Fourth National Congress of Vietnamese Trade Unions calls on all workers and public employees, trade union members and cadres in the country to zealously join in trade union activities, greatly improve trade union organization and working methods, and raise their capacity to mobilize and organize the labouring masses. Let them take part in the management of the economy and state affairs in order to make the trade unions stronger in all fields so that they may fulfil their tasks satisfactorily in the new stage of the revolution as laid down by the fourth party congress and may be worthy of their role as a school of communism, a school of economic and state management and a school of socialist collective mastery of the working class.

For the homeland and for socialism, let the workers, public employees and trade union organizations throughout the country stimulate an enthusiastic, widespread and continual emulation movement of work, production and thrift in building socialism, in order to successfully carry out the party's line for socialist revolution, build a socialist economy and overfulfil the second five-year plan (1976-1980).

VPA Delegation Greetings

BK120415Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 9 May 78 BK

[Report on VPA delegation's greetings to the Fourth VGFTU Congress--portion recorded]

[Text] Dear friends: This morning the Fourth VGFTU Congress continued its plenary session at the Ba Dinh conference hall. A delegation of our people's armed forces attended and greeted the congress. In front of the delegation was a bright red military flag shining with orders symbolizing the invincibility and military exploits of the heroic Vietnamese People's Armed Forces, a tool of the proletarian dictatorship and the working class under the leadership of the party and respected and beloved Uncle Ho. The VPA delegation was composed of heroes and emulation combatants in neat military dress from the infantry, navy and air force of our people's armed forces.

The VPA delegation entered the conference hall at 0800 sharp. Comrade Maj Gen (Lu Giang), on behalf of the VPA delegation, conveyed greetings to the VGFTU Congress:

[Begin recording] Respected presidium members, dear comrade delegates: The fourth nationwide trade union congress of the Vietnamese working class and laboring people has been convened in the center of Hanoi, the heart of the independent, free and unified SRV, amidst the seething and enthusiastic atmosphere in which our entire people and armed forces are commemorating the three anniversaries--the 30 April victory, 1 May International Labor Day; and the birthday of great President Ho Chi Minh on 19 May.

On behalf of the cadres, combatants, workers and national defense personnel of the armed forces, the VPA delegation warmly salutes the fourth nationwide trade union congress and the outstanding delegates of the heroic Vietnamese working class in attendance.

[applause]

Cadres, combatants and national defense personnel nationwide, with their profound attachment to the working class and their cordial militant comradeship, are enthusiastically and attentively following the fourth nationwide trade union congress. This is the largest trade union congress of the working class and trade union organizations in our country since the founding of the red labor union [cong hooi] dor]. It is being attended by an unprecedentedly large number of delegates representing 3 million brother and sister workers and laborers nationwide.

The congress will discuss and decide upon many important problems related to the role and task of the working class and the trade union organizations in socialist revolution and socialist construction and in the implementation of the second 5-year plan and concerning the role and responsibility of the workers and laborers nationwide in exercising the right to socialist collective mastery, with the aim of thoroughly understanding and successfully implementing the resolution of the fourth nationwide congress of party delegates.

In order to advance to the fourth nationwide trade union congress, the congress of the all-army trade union delegates recently enthusiastically discussed and unanimously approved many views to develop the contents of the draft political report presented by the VGFTU Executive Committee and the VGFTU's revised statutes.

Looking toward the fourth nationwide trade union congress, the workers and national defense personnel in the entire army have accelerated the determined-to-win emulation movement, built socialist labor teams and units, created a new revolutionary impetus, carried out new revolutionary actions, promoted many initiatives in improving technology, worked with high productivity, produced good-quality products, and intensively practiced thrift.

Dear comrade delegates, in the great and extremely glorious national revolutionary struggle, the heroic Vietnamese working class, under the leadership of the party--its vanguard unit--which was founded and trained by respected and beloved President Ho Chi Minh, has been always worthy of being the leading force and the main force army of the national democratic revolution and the socialist revolution in our country. [applause]

The VOFU, the largest mass organization of the Vietnamese working class, has incessantly and heroically struggled in the interests of our nation and working class and successfully carried out all the political tasks set by the party in each revolutionary stage in our country.

During our sacred national wars of resistance against the French colonialists and the U.S. aggressors, hundreds of thousands of technical cadres, workers, civil servants and laborers nationwide volunteered to join the people's armed forces, fought very bravely, cleverly and creatively, and scored many glorious military exploits, further embellishing the determined-to-win military flag handed over by the party and President Ho to the heroic VPA. [applause] Many comrades became valiant U.S.-annihilating combatants, emulation combatants, determined-to-win combatants, and heroes of the people's armed forces. [applause]

Since the complete liberation of our country, workers, civil servants and laborers nationwide have turned revolutionary heroism in the struggle for national salvation into revolutionary heroism in creative labor, upheld the spirit of self-reliance, overcome all difficulties and hardships, actively restored and developed production, healed the wounds of war and enthusiastically worked for national construction. These great achievements eloquently demonstrate the ardent patriotism, awareness of socialist collective mastery and tremendous strength of the Vietnamese working class. The working force and national defense personnel have also made valuable contributions to these great achievements.

Closely related--like flesh to blood--to the working class and the laboring people in our country and imbued with the revolutionary nature and the glorious tradition of the heroic Vietnamese working class and the heroic Vietnamese nation, the VPA is greatly encouraged by and very proud of the great achievements scored by the working class and laborers throughout our country. [applause]

Dear comrade delegates, the resolution of the fourth nationwide congress of party delegates points out: As long as imperialism exists in the world, we must pay adequate attention to modernizing our nation's national defense force and national defense potentials. This congress has also determined two political tasks of the armed forces in the new revolutionary stage: to stand ready to fight to defend the fatherland and to actively engage in economic building. [applause]

In order to carry out its role and fulfill its responsibility, the Vietnamese people's armed forces will constantly strive to improve their fighting strength and raise their combat-readiness level, firmly defend the territory, airspace, territorial waters, offshore islands, border and continental shelf of the fatherland [applause], protect the peaceful labor of our people and cooperate with the people's security forces in firmly maintaining political security and social order, all while vigorously embarking on the economic building front, contributing together with the entire party and people toward triumphing over poverty and backwardness, and successfully implementing the fourth party congress resolution. [applause]

The people's armed forces are determined to be worthy of being the reliable army of the glorious party and the heroic Vietnamese working class and people, to be the shock force of the revolution in combat and building, and to be a strong force in the system of proletarian dictatorship. [applause] It is necessary to strive to make our army truly a large school for training our youth and turning them into new socialist men, combatants to staunchly defend the fatherland, outstanding socialist laborers capable of positively contributing together with the entire people to building our country into the socialist country with a modern economy, industry and agriculture, advanced culture, science and technology, firm and strong national defense, and civilized and happy life constantly pursued by respected and beloved Uncle Ho. [applause]

We are firmly convinced the resolution of the fourth nationwide trade union congress will organize, educate and unite the working class and laborers nationwide and motivate them to enthusiastically emulate to carry out productive labor and practice thrift, to effect a drastic change in the economy, and to use this change as a basis for the continued implementation of the second 5-year plan.

In the anti-U.S. national salvation war resistance, our armed forces and people launched seething and widespread emulation movements, the most notable of which were the duyen hai, dai phong and three-firsts worker-peasant-army solidarity emulation movements. Now, in the light of the fourth party congress resolution, our armed forces and people will certainly launch a new emulation movement to turn our entire country into an immense worksite seething with revolutionary offensive impetus. [applause]

With steel-like confidence, the Vietnamese people's armed forces and national defense workers and personnel respectfully wish the fourth nationwide trade union congress brilliant success. [applause--end recording]

On behalf of the congress presidium, Comrade Do Trong Giang, member of the VGFTU congress presidium, thanked the VPA delegation for its greetings. Comrade Do Trong Giang conveyed thanks from the congress to our people's armed forces and expressed the confidence of the congress in the cadres, combatants and national defense workers and personnel who are exerting efforts on various fronts, standing ready to fight to defend and build the socialist fatherland, and making our army truly a powerful force of the proletarian dictatorship and working class.

HO CHI MINH CITY COMPLETES CURRENCY EXCHANGE MOVEMENT

BK111508Y Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1200 GMT 8 May 78 BK

[Text] According to the newspaper SAIGON GIAI PHONG, by 6 May the withdrawal and exchange of currencies in Ho Chi Minh City had basically been successfully concluded.

The working people are very enthusiastic about the state's policy on currency conversion. Thousands of people and cadres set an example of honesty by returning excess amounts of money, refusing to exchange money on behalf of bad elements, and promptly denouncing dishonest traders who took advantage of the currency exchange to engage in illegal activities.

At a conference held by the city party committee's standing committee and the city committee for currency exchange to assess the achievements of this task, it was agreed that the currency exchange had been carried out relatively promptly, comprehensively and safely, thus basically meeting the requirements set by the central level.

With the support of the people, the force engaged in the currency exchange activities was very active and devoted. Thanks to the efforts exerted by all sectors and levels in the city, this unplanned task met with great success.

Addressing the conference, Comrade Vu Dinh Lieu, deputy secretary of the city party committee, pointed out that on the basis of unifying the monetary system, we must accelerate production, strengthen market management, reduce prices on the free market, insure the value of the new currency, and promptly bring banking activities back to normal in order to create favorable conditions for the production and distribution of goods in the city.

NHAN DAN Editorial

BK111111Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 9 May 78 BK

[NHAN DAN 10 May Editorial: "Important Successes in Unifying Currency"]

[Text] The task of withdrawal of the old currency and the issuance of new currency was satisfactorily completed as of 1200 on 6 May 1978. A unified currency is now circulating throughout the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Unification of currency marks a new important success of our people in their undertaking to unify the country.

For a few years now, under the party leadership and the unified management of the socialist state, we have scored important achievements in the building of a unified economy throughout the country. The great efforts to improve new production relations in the north and the struggle to wipe out the capitalist economy and build and strengthen the socialist economy in the south have closely united the economies of both north and south into a common structure. Unification of currency on such a basis is firm and stable.

As a result of socialist reform and unification of the currency, main production materials have come under the control of the state and collectives. Speculators, hoarders and other people engaged in illegal businesses have been deprived of a tool for sabotage. The state uses currency as a trading tool to control economic activities, build the material and technical bases of socialism, transform and improve socialist production relations, expand production and gradually improve the people's livelihood. The people use their money in trading goods and will not consider it as a goal but merely as a means of living.

The success in unifying currency is eloquent evidence that the people have unanimously agreed on the party-state policy toward currency. The policy of withdrawing the old currency and issuing new currency has been warmly welcomed by people of all strata. The eager support of the masses was reflected by the fact that they quickly declared their monetary holdings for exchange, denounced illegal cases of money dispersion and change to responsible agencies, returned excess money received through mistakes and contributed to firmly maintaining security and order during the currency exchange.

The positive contribution of the people and the devoted performance of hundreds of thousands of cadres and personnel who worked day and night insured the completion of currency conversion by the prescribed time. These achievements reflect the people's will to build their right to collective mastery over the economy and their resolution to use the unified currency in effectively building socialism. The success in unifying currency is the first step toward consolidating and increasing the value of money. If it is desired that socialist money can fully develop its function and effectiveness, it must be managerially controlled and used in the most satisfactory manner.

Useful money is money used in developing production, promoting the exchange of goods, and effectively supporting the exploitation of latent and existing potentials in terms of labor, land and material and technical bases, to create ever more wealth for society.

Through currency operations, the state bank participates in formulating economic plans, provides capital credits for production activities and businesses and controls the efficiency and quality of these activities. The bank strives to manage cash well, promptly regulate the circulation of currency in society, contribute to accelerating the development of production and create an ever steadier balance between currency and goods.

The finance, circulation and distribution sectors must struggle to balance receipts with expenditures and stabilize the market and commodity prices so as to contribute to strengthening the currency. All sectors, echelons and production and business units, and all of our people are responsible for consolidating and increasing the value of money. All agencies and units are duty bound to scrupulously enforce the discipline of economic and financial management.

The monetary assets either managerially controlled by the state or owned by the people must be used in the most beneficial manner to build a prosperous and powerful country and to bring about a life of plenty and happiness to all people.

NEW ENVOY TO THAILAND PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO KING

OW111537Y Hanoi VNA in English 1530 GMT 11 May 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 11 May (VNA)--Hoang Bao Son, the first Vietnamese ambassador to the Kingdom of Thailand, presented his credentials to King Phumiphon Adunyadet yesterday.

In a speech on this occasion, Hoang Bao Son expressed his joy at the fine development of relations between Vietnam and Thailand. This, he said, was good for the situation in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world. The ambassador said he hoped that these good relations would be further strengthened and extended in the spirit of the joint communique between Vietnam and Thailand on August 4, 1976 and January 12, 1978.

In reply, the King said he was pleased with the promotion of relations between Thailand and Vietnam, and said he hoped cooperation and mutual assistance between the two countries would be developed.

INTERNATIONAL RICE INSTITUTE DELEGATION MEETS WITH VO CHI CONG

OW082020Y Hanoi VNA in English 1743 GMT 8 May 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 8 May (VNA)--A delegation of the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) led by its general director, N.C. Brady, has paid a week-long visit to Vietnam at the invitation of the Ministry of Agriculture.

The delegation laid a wreath at the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum, visited a number of agricultural research centers and major rice-growing areas, and discussed the development of rice cultivation with the host ministry.

Vice Minister of Agriculture Le Duy Trinh and Dr N.C. Brady signed an agreement on cooperation in rice research.

The delegation was cordially received by Vo Chi Cong, vice premier and minister of agriculture.

MOCHTAR ON ASEAN MINISTERS MEETING WITH SONODA, OTHER ISSUES

BK120818Y Jakarta ANTARA in English 0719 GMT 12 May 78 BK

[Text] Jakarta, 11 May (ANTARA)--The foreign ministers of ASEAN countries will hold a meeting with Japanese Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda in Bangkok on June 17, 1978, to discuss efforts to promote closer cooperation between ASEAN and Japan. As the followup of the meeting, Sonoda was scheduled to visit Indonesia as part of his ASEAN tour on June 28, Indonesian Foreign Minister Prof Mochtar Kusumaatmadja disclosed here today.

In this case, he said, the report which said the Japanese foreign minister would take part in the session of the ASEAN Steering Committee in Phattaya, Thailand June 14-16 was not true, he added. He also said the Indonesian technical delegation to the preparatory meeting on the Continental Shelf between Indonesia and Vietnam in Hanoi, the capital city of Vietnam, had already been formed, consisting of officials from the Departments of Mines, Foreign Affairs, Justice and Defence and Security. The Indonesian delegation will leave Indonesia on May 23 and talks will be held on May 29 as an official preparatory discussion between Indonesia and Vietnam on the above problems, Mochtar said.

Referring to the Indonesian delegation to the session of the consultative bureau of nonalignment, he said Indonesian delegates would be headed by Indonesian Ambassador to the United Nations Anwar Sani with the director of the international organisations in the Foreign Ministry, Djoko Juwono, as a member. The session will be held May 15-20. [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian at 0600 GMT on 10 May reported: "Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmadja will not be able to attend the nonaligned foreign ministers coordination bureau meeting in Havana. He will be busy with, among other things, the forthcoming visit of the Papua New Guinean foreign minister to Indonesia, who will discuss the border problem between the two countries."]

MINISTER SUBROTO DISCUSSES OPEC TALKS IN SAUDI ARABIA

BK110947Y Jakarta ANTARA in English 0704 GMT 11 May 78 BK

[Text] Jakarta, 11 May (ANTARA)--Minister of Mines and Energy Subroto upon arrival here from attending OPEC talks in Saudi Arabia said that to give "excessive discounts" on oil prices to buyers would in the end prove detrimental to OPEC unity and solidarity. "It would be most regrettable if there are OPEC members adopting the practice of giving excessive discounts. Such practices would weaken the entire OPEC pricing system and be harmful to other members," he said at the airport here upon arrival Tuesday.

Subroto said that in the 2-day talks between OPEC oil ministers held in Ta'if, Saudi Arabia, the reported reduction of oil prices by certain members was taken up. The reduction was reported to have involved heavy crude, due to difficulties encountered in its marketing. Members concerned, however, denied having lowered crude oil prices. Subroto said, therefore, officially there had been no lowering of prices by anyone, but this did not exclude the possibility of large discounts having been offered to buyers, he said. He said the unofficial conference was only of a consultative character, and was not designed to decide on new price levels for OPEC. This problem would be decided on at next month's OPEC conference in Geneva, he said. This did not mean the talks had lacked in "spirited debates". He said on one side Saudi Arabia was against an increase in oil prices to help stabilize and rebuild the world economy. Indonesia, on the other hand, was in favour of a reasonable price hike, in view particularly of the depreciation of the U.S. dollar. He was accompanied at the talks by Oil and Natural Gas Director Ir Wijarso.

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